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MR. LOCKE'S TOMB AT HIGH LAVER, NEAR HARLOW.

OATES, the residence of Lady Masham, the friend of Locke, is in the parish of Laver, and at this church that great man was in the habit of regular attendance. Here also he was interred; and on the south side of the church a tablet and tomb-stone were erected by the care of Lady Masham, to record the spot. The whole is accurately represented in the engravings. The church itself is rendered so interesting by these circumstances, that we have judged it proper to subjoin a general view, in which Mr. Locke's monument may be discerned between the doors. Near the right or eastern end stand a number of solemn monuments of the once illustrious Masham family, and among them that of the famous Mrs. Masham, Queen Anne's favourite.



Within this simple primitive erection, which stands in one of the most beautiful and highly-cultivated districts in the kingdom, is found the following inscription to the memory of the widow of the famous Dr. Cudworth, mother of Mrs. Masham,—which, from its date and style, may be ascribed to the pen of Mr. Locke:—"Damaris Cudworth, relict of Ralph Cudworth, Dr. of Divinitie, and Master of Christ's Colledge, in Cambridge; exemplarie for her pietie and virtue, for her studie of the Scripture, charitie to the poore, and good-will to all; an excellent wife, mother, mistress, and friend; lies buried in the middle, between this and the opposite wall. She was borne the 23d of October, 1623: and after a life made easie to her selfe and others, by the unalterable even-

ness of her temper, she died as one that goes to sleepe, without disease or paine, the 15th of November, 1695; in full hope and expectation of a happy resurrection."—The house at Oates, in which Mr. Locke resided, has within these few years been pulled down, and no remains of it are to be found except the foundation-walls, which may be traced in the grass. The noble trees, which were given in the engraving in our Magazine for Aug. 1821, are however still standing; and the fish-ponds, with some remains of the stables, orchard, and spacious kitchen-garden, afford melancholy indications of interesting generations long passed away. An aged countryman on the spot told the writer that his grandfather well remembered Mr. Locke, who was known in the neighbourhood by the name of the good philosopher, and was so much esteemed and celebrated in his day, that it used to be said, that more people of distinction came to Oates to see Mr. Locke, than went to St. James's or Whitehall to see the king and queen.

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATE of PARTIES and OPINIONS in FRANCE.

IN France, as in England, political speculation now enters into the accounts, and is frequently mixed up in the common occurrences of life. The spirit of liberty endeavours to keep pace with time; and, though sinister accidents have long retarded its course, its most active partizans are now to be found within the limits of France. The moral materials of the people for legislation, if not completely matured, are yet ripening, and exist there, in as great a degree, as in any other nation.

The political system, at all times a matter of the first importance, was never more investigated, in that country, than it is at present. Its effects on the component members of the community are examined and analyzed, not only by those who aspire to employments and distinction, but by numbers in the middle ranks and inferior classes of society. The insolence, caprice, and rapacity of men in power, have been checked, thanks to that species of government, and the principles it illustrates and expands, which have emanated from the revolution.

The Chamber of Deputies, in 1815, acted, in many respects, with great violence, leaning too much to the ancient aristocracy. Bold and confident men, they were for inspiring terror into their enemies; but the number of these is much diminished, and subsequent defeats have rendered them more circumspect. The die is cast, the representative system is irrevocably decided; it has entered into the principles and manners, and the question is to what objects it shall be directed.

The truth of these general observations cannot be disputed; in making particular applications of them, we may refer to the accession of the pre-

sent ministry, or the leading men on the right side of the Chamber. The last ministry was ousted, from the effect of a coalition like that in the English parliament, between Lord North and Mr. Fox, in opposition to Lord Shelburne. Since that accession, the left side has acquired a glorious prerogative, than which nothing is, nothing can be more excellent and beneficial, the liberty of the press. France was deprived of this in 1820, by a party which had been proscribing it for the last thirty years, and which has since restored it, though modified in its operation, and deformed in its characterizing properties.

These two lines of politics, the right of granting money, and the freedom of the press, are now become general, essential principles, experimentally ascertained to be good, by all the several classes of the constitution. They are acting with more and more clearness and force on the public mind; they not only inform and convince, but inculcate, prompt, and impel, in the relations and duties of political conduct. The publicity attached to the discussions of the Budget, must prove highly useful, as tending to a consequence peculiarly salutary, explaining and rendering familiar the respective disbursements of the revenue. In the general feeling and understanding, there is a prevalent tendency to this, and sooner or later it must be realized.

With respect to the correctional tribunals, or courts of judicature, under a law more severe than that of 1817, in spirit and conduct, they are very different now from what they were formerly. The deliberate progress of public opinion operating on constitutional doctrine, bears sway over the learned, grave, and solemn characters that hold high stations on the bench, and at the bar.

The address of 1821 brought in the present ministry. This may be commended

mended with greater satisfaction, as it produced valuable sources of congratulation on the part of the opposition. Among the legislators, the statesmen, and members of that ministry, the speculative politician might select, as objects of consideration, the following:—M. de Serres, the versatility of whose talents, and extent of his views on political subjects, had been witnessed, in his long parliamentary practice. In the clearness and precision of logic, in the force and expression of eloquence, he had the essentials of a public speaker; and, with the volume of past experience before his eyes, he may yet aspire to a higher celebrity than that from which he has emerged.

In controlling his passions, M. Pasquier bore an original and important part; in the points he wished to ascertain, he advanced, with a sort of mathematical exactness; coolness, perseverance, and impartiality, seemed to have fitted him for government. In subjects of enquiry and discussion, where sophistry was wanted to colour over reason, who was more accustomed, or better disposed and qualified, to give lessons?

M. de Richlieu possessed an originality of talent, such as tended to make him a useful member of any government. The pregnant sense which pervaded his character, had long recommended him to the diplomatic community, and sovereigns had declared their high opinion of his merits and importance.

M. le Roy's talents, as a financier, have gained him the confidence of all parties; his superior understanding and personal courage, with his known correctness in the management of business, obtained for him considerable celebrity, and the present ministers have endeavoured to retain him, but in vain.

The intelligent and intrepid M. de Latour-Maubourg had so often signaled his skill and prowess, in arms, that his appearance among his colleagues reflected lustre on the military trophies of his country. To whom, and to the others, may be added M. Simeon, distinguished by his gravity, inoffensive character, and simplicity of manners, no less than by his superior knowledge and capacity.

In tracing the elements whereof the late ministerial cabinet party is composed, we recognize courtiers; the ministry, as under the ancient regimen,

has been formed by the court, and not analogous to the management of the Chamber, as it ought to be; and, there is reason to think, will be. Indeed, Messrs. de Villele and Corbières, it will be readily allowed, owe their promotion to their influence on the majority; but this cannot be affirmed of Messrs. de Montmorency, Bellune, Clermont-Tonnère, and Peyronnet; the court has made them what they are, and the Chamber receives them as untried friends.

The Chamber of Deputies is now the heart and soul of the government, gradually increasing with an intensity of interest. None need be at a loss to conjecture that, in time, it will prove a tower of strength to the nation. The majority are on good terms with ministers, influencing and influenced by them.

The law of the 29th of June, augmenting the number of deputies, has been favourable to the present ministry. Country gentlemen engaged in agriculture, loyal, men of honour, devote themselves to the public with honourable zeal, though their presence must be required on their estates. They arrive in Paris, not to discuss politics; but, after the dispatch of business, to return home. They are sure of the minister's good intention; the proposed laws are accepted. They hold M. de la Bourdonnaye and M. de Vaublanc tedious, for lengthening discussions with their amendments. Ministers would find places for such men, were the men qualified for the places. As they are not eager to quit the villages wherein they are mayors, or the departments wherein they sit in the general council, all that can be done is to promise them the ribbon of the legion of honour, in their fifth year, if they attend regularly to the end of each session. Among these are respectable *bourgeois*, rich land-occupiers, provincial merchants; they fraternize with the gentlemen, but look singular in the saloons of the minister, for want of the *bon ton*. M. Corbières was selected out of their ranks; it is only the journals of his party that hold him up as an orator.

This class of deputies compose the bulk of the '*Reunion Piet*'; though pliant, they would declare their independence abruptly, should M. Decazes or M. Pasquier become minister. At all events, they are objected to, as equivocal, by certain writers, and by some

some more practised politicians of the right side. It is certain that they frequently vote and act in support of those who are known, by their situation, to be dependent on ministers. In their phalanx, three or four orators discuss what is to come on next day; and ministers submit, with a good grace, to the impulse they have given underhand. From the character they have acquired, we may form an opinion that ministers will be sorely galled, should any accident urge them to break a spear with the Reunion Piet.

There is another division on the right side, not so numerous as the preceding, but far superior in the powerful talents they have always displayed. They form a contrast to the 'Reunion Piet,' wherein the questions discussed are not of general interest or of European politics, but of parties, places, and persons. Here the complicated interests of millions are canvassed; and, though personal interests are properly attended to, principles are established which none can condemn. Here we find the names of La Bourdonnaye, Vaublanc, Bouville, Delalot, who are their usual orators; Kergorlay, Chatelet, Loisson, &c. are next in publicity of character.

A third division of the right side includes a small number of deputies, less animated by the dangerous projects of ambition, but narrow and intolerant in their principles of policy. In point of character, they are faithful in their attachments; and, in point of conscience, inexorable. The king has granted a charter, and their great and glorious duty is to resign themselves to it just as they would to a bed of justice. Should an emigrant present a petition for a restitution of his property, while the right side, in a mass, rise up for the order of the day, eight or ten Catos, not to compromise with principles, abstain from voting at all. They support ministers, but insinuate, and, when called upon, state what grounds they have for thinking they might act better.

Advancing towards the middle of the Chamber, without quitting the majority, we arrive at a section called the right centre: this contains two parts. One consists of men of unblemished honour and integrity; moderate, loyal, professing and practising independent principles, notwithstanding charges against them, which never

have been proved. They were patriots in 1789, proscribed in 1793, municipal officers under the Directory, and prefects under the Empire; they accept from the revolution whatever it contributes to civil liberty, to the safety and prosperity of the country, and reject principles and conduct not above reproach and suspicion. They made part of the minority in 1815, and of the majority Sept. 5; but certain public events have thrown them into the shade,—the crime of Louvel, the revolution in Spain, &c. They are distinguished by a love of order and tranquillity, and an aversion to anarchy. At their head appears M. Lainé, considered by the wise and good, as the model of eloquence and virtue. Among his friends are Messrs. De Biran, De Cordouc, Bretizel, Ribard, Belloy, Fabry, &c.

The second part of the right centre consists of an odd assemblage of heterogeneous elements. They are equally averse to both the right and left side, but vote with the right or with government, as they voted with the left, in 1819, for the same reason. They are dissatisfied with the revolution, and treat it with contempt, as friendly to liberty; but mention the empire with respect. This is the seat of the prefects, state counsellors, directors, and attornies general, that, after voting against the address of 1821, have contrived to gain the good-will of the ministers, produced by that address. Among them are some friends of M. de Serres, who had completely imbibed the notion, that his services were indispensable to the Chamber and to France: no one believes this now. Here also, on different benches, sit Wendel, Boulaye, Langlade, Lascours, &c.; they keep up a sort of independance, and do not seem to be very well relished by the right. At the end of their five years, at new elections, the official seal of Presidency is refused to them, and so they are gently thrust out of the Chamber. Thus have disappeared, rejected by all parties, Messrs. de Serre, Bailleul, Rivière, Bayet, &c.

The above contains a summary of the members that compose the right side; from the line of conduct they have marked out for themselves, they are deemed more or less ministerial. Before we advert to the opposition, certain worthy public functionaries claim attention on the summit of the left

left centre; they appear at times against the majority, courageously combating what is erroneous on the part of government. Next to these are some well-intentioned characters, that blame themselves for not giving the decisive support of their vote to the amendment of the virtuous Camille Jordan. Messrs. Harlé, Doublat, &c. figure in one or other of these positions; but, as ill adapted for an orator, M. Courvoisier has quitted them.

We come now to the opposition, and have no hesitation in saying, that here begins the scene of speaking and acting,—in the left centre properly so called. Here are two sorts of men, but not two opinions, or different political bearings; for the left centre is the most modest, least clamorous, and most homogeneous, part of the Chamber. In the first class, the most prominent character is M. Ternaux; the chief politician of the second is M. Royer-Collard.

M. Ternaux is respected as one of the most industrious individuals in France. Once introduced into the Chamber, the connexion of events, collateral and subsequent, naturally, and without an effort, brought him forward to influence and consideration. The loyal and disinterested support he gave to the ministers of 1819 is not forgotten. He and his friends are inviolably attached to the interests of regenerated France; and, such is his growing influence, that he has brought over the majority of the Department College of the Seine to the side of the opposition.

M. Ternaux and the deputies of his class are rich manufacturers and great proprietors; as their prosperity is that of the nation, their decline would be a source of public regret. M. T. has uniformly evinced a respect for the monarchy; hence he seems placed in the Chamber as an unsuspected negotiator between the throne and the revolution. Should the good genius of France and the empire of circumstances produce an alliance between the crown and opposition, M. T. and his friends would claim no power for themselves, but would see that the treaty be religiously observed on both sides.

The second division of the left centre forms a true political party, and has a very striking resemblance to the English whigs: these are moderate, well-informed, and patriotic. They

have never been in possession of power, but can influence those who occupy its exalted offices.

Here also we can look with complacency to M. Royer-Collard; the manner in which he displays his eloquence is clear and dispassionate; superior alike to ornament and affectation, it is equally sublime and severe, and excellent for its strength of expression. M. de St. Aulaire appears in the Tribune, as in the centre of a brilliant circle. Over the facts and conclusions he presents, he throws an air of grace and elegance; his reasonings are perspicuous, and the manner wherein he delivers his sentiments is so popular, that hearers of every description acquiesce in it. In M. Louis, who has often appeared at the head of the finances, there is much to admire. His character for ministerial ability is settled on a firm basis,—just and punctual in business, serious and considerate, yet fervent, faithful, and conscientious in counsel. On the same benches of the left centre sit Messrs. Turckheim, Villevesque, Vandœuvre, Guillard, &c. ingenious, valuable characters, qualified, by their moderation, &c. to sit in the senate of such a country as France.

There may, however, be shades of difference in the left side on points of secondary consideration; Messrs. De la Fayette, D'Argenson, &c. may hold theories, the indubitable integrity of which their virtuous coadjutors Sebastiani, Foy, and Chauvelin, may think it necessary to call in question; but upon subjects of general usefulness to the public, their time and talents are similarly employed.

The power of the left side is capable of being exalted to the noblest purposes: it seems essential to civilization and society. A similar power has produced, for the use and advantage of the many, the revolutions in Spain, Portugal, and Italy; and other political changes are likely to follow. Since the Constituent Assembly, France has never witnessed such an aggregate of wise and humane politicians, of members so fully equal to the task they have undertaken, as what the left side of the Chamber now affords.

M. De la Fayette is their standard-bearer; he is as the legate of the Constituent Assembly, the revolution of 1789 personified. Since the death of Bonaparte, his may be selected from other

other French names as the most eminent and important, and, what is most curious, the matter which he delivers may be considered as of more weight than eloquence itself; it is authority.

General Sebastiani was one of the conquering heroes of Bonaparte, and would have succeeded the new Alexander, would the destinies have allowed him a successor. In General Foy's manner we remark a similar tendency to excite pleasing and elevated sentiments. In the scale of argumentative excellence, who has a more undoubted claim to publicity than M. de Girardin? In M. Manuel, M. de Chauvelin, M. Bignon, we meet with characteristic traits of those qualities, that courage and those abilities, the possession of which cannot be dispensed with by such as are engaged in senatorial investigations.

In these, M. Benjamin Constant bears a most distinguished share; it may be asserted with truth, that both in his discourses and writings, it has been the noble employment of his understanding to instruct France in constitutional principles.

M. le Count de Thiard is now as strenuous a defender of liberty, when in danger, as he was formerly of royalty. The discourse wherein he retracted the principles on which he had emigrated, has produced useful suggestions on the minds of many, and it certainly deserves a grateful respect.

As a financier, which is one of the first, most important, most essential employments in political life, who has been more distinguished than M. Lafitte? In perilous times, men of all parties have had recourse to him; princes, governments, have deposited their treasures with him, and he never abused the confidence of the vanquished, never crouched to the lofty language of the victors. Beside him sit four chiefs of the Perier family, one of the most ancient and considerable among the French commercial houses.

Few men were found to defend liberty, such as it was, in an abridged state, against Bonaparte and imperial despotism: if such there were, they are now on the benches of opposition. For defending the liberty of the press in the Tribune, Benjamin Constant was exiled; Camille Jordan voted against the consulship for life; others might be mentioned, for different times and situations; but a concentrated view might be taken by asserting, in

general, that the opponents of tyranny, either in or out of the Chamber, some few excepted, are now in the minority. M. Tronchon should not be omitted, as one of plain, good sense, but deserving notice even in a circle abounding with original characters.

In justice to the Chamber of Peers, it may be necessary to say, that though its imperfections are obvious enough, it contains some excellent and useful characters. The Prince de Talleyrand, M. Decazes, the Duc de Broglie, the Duc de Choiseul, the Duc de la Rochefoucault, and other opposition peers, might be selected, so well known and eminent as to be of great public interest.

Something has been mentioned on the subject of the court, which, under the ancient regimen, perfectly exhausted every event of the times and history; it exists, but exhibits a general result very different as to personal and political interests. The majority of the peers are courtiers, and the Great Colleges have introduced courtiers, M. de Rochemore, &c. into the Elective Chamber. As there are parties in the Chamber, there are coteries in the court. All the court is not of the right side, as is commonly thought. Should Messrs. de Cazes, de Polignac, de Fitzjames, &c. gain the confidence of the crown, their elevation would be superfluous and unwelcome, and their first appearance would be sure to call forth political adversaries. In the royal family we see no traces of that publicity which should be valued adequately in Britain. The Duke of Sussex is of the opposition, and the Duke of York is an enemy to Catholic emancipation. Such a knowledge is wanted in France, where some satisfaction may be afforded by the recollection of what occurred in 1819, when a prince excited much attention and curiosity, by showing himself as a party interested in the system then in vogue.

Among writers of the first rank, those on the right side are nearly on a par with their opponents, and the names of Chateaubriand, Bertin, &c. may be placed against those of Benjamin Constant, Etienne, De Pradt, &c.

As new traits in a new character, the nation at large exhibits its various classifications and commanding objects. Taking a view of the whole combination, the mingled mass of persons

persons and circumstances, in relation to the present system, the reflecting observer may arrange them as follows:—

1. *The ancient Noblesse, augmented with a portion of the new.*—Though scattered over the provinces, so complete is their uniformity, that they form an homogeneous class, united in one body politic. In 1820, a department of the south presented an electoral list, containing 150 gentlemen, of whom three only were of the opposition. In the departments from the Alps to the Garonne, along the Mediterranean and the Pyrenees, the gentlemen compose nearly a third of the Department Colleges.

2. *The Clergy.*—In the Electoral Colleges their number is small, but their influence over the people is considerable in the southern and eastern departments.

3. *Public Functionaries.*—Of these very few maintain a character truly independent. They preside in the provincial assemblies, and dictate principles; with the gentlemen, they form majorities in most of the department, and several of the district Colleges.

4. *The Neutrals.*—These are pretty numerous, and range themselves on the side of power; but, as to the present ruling party, they are rather a moveable property than fixtures, and would adhere to opposition should they rise to the ascendant. Many well meaning individuals may have a range in this sphere, that are in dread of fresh revolutions, and covet repose. They were patriots in 89, and the shock in 93 was too violent for them.

5. *The Antecedents.*—A monarchy cannot have been for ages without leaving deep impressions on the mind and manners. Remembrances mingled with regret mark the spirit and temper of several, and render their approach to a more perfect civilization very gradual. With another class, legislation was accelerated too rapidly.

6. *The Holy Alliance, with all its peculiarities, may be here brought forward.*—It is an accidental, temporary circumstance, but of weight in the balance of French destinies. Its first call seemed to be to check the spirit of conquest in France; it has no longer that enemy to face. The battle of Waterloo seemed rather against the conquering Napoleon than democratic France. The Tribune and the liberty of the press have given a new direction to passions, characters, incidents, and the reign of Napoleon is now but an episode in the history of the revolution.

Not less diversified is the view of the elements that sum up, in a general account, the whole force of opposition in the nation:—

1. *The possessors of National Property.*—

This class of citizens, in its physical state, forms a sort of grand corporation, a mingled mass, extremely numerous, and united by the strong bond of interest attached to property.

2. *The Actors in the Revolution.*—This denomination properly comprises the whole body of veterans of the Republic, including also the public functionaries disgraced under the empire, and the offspring of these, respectively.

3. *Scientific and Literary Characters.*—This does not so much refer to the Academicians of Paris, whose pensions may draw them to forbearance, and prevent them from opposing the aim of a government; it takes into the account the great majority of advocates, physicians, and others, that can purchase books, and read them, in the different cities and provinces.

4. *Such as are employed in the Arts of Industry, make a conspicuous appearance in this part of the Opposition.*—The situation of merchants, manufacturers, &c. is favourable to the progress of knowledge, and the proper use of it, to the development of instruction, in matters moral, civil, and intellectual.

5. *The Protestants.*—These have now an ostensible situation, a distinguishing character, which claims attention, and occupies a space likely to be far more considerable among the political orders of the state. In the elections of the Great Colleges of Upper and Lower Rhine, Deux Sevres, the Lower Charante, and La Vendee, the Protestants are of the first consideration, active and determined friends to liberal principles.

6. *The Rising Generation.*—The sentiments and much of the character of these, which time will heighten and improve, cannot be too warmly praised. In and among the different ranks of these, true liberty has, if not its best, its most universal sanction.

7. *The Charter.*—This is strong in itself, and will acquire additional strength, though, from peculiar circumstances, it may for a time be the prey of a party. In the Elective Chamber, it contains a representative government, which is that of a common interest; while the adverse party depend upon soldiers, the police, the budget, the courts of justice, promises, menaces, &c.

8. *The Holy Alliance of the People.*—In France, now, there are only two divisions,—of such as are for and against the ancient regimen. Where liberal principles are introduced, they meliorate the humiliating condition of the lower orders; these are explained so clearly, so repeatedly, and pressed so warmly, that the issue of the division cannot be doubtful. The whole system of political society begins to be better understood;—who in France is ignorant that Lord Holland and Mr. Brougham

Brougham are friendly to their opposition, and that M. de Chateaubriand is the Mr. Canning of England? Between these divisions of the people a treaty of peace must, ere long, be signed. In ten years time, embassies from the numerous democracies of America will propagate their doctrines in all the courts of Europe,—as Franklin did at Versailles. What Tertullian said of the Christians, in his time, is applicable to France in its lowest subprefecture:—"You will find us (opposition men) in the Senate, the Prætorium, the Circus, the Temples, the Forum, the Arenas, and in all public places."—A French Tertullian might address the adversaries of liberal ideas, urging such arguments as these,—“You bear on your foreheads the distinguishing marks of decrepitude and old age, but would fain retard the career of the generation that is advancing. And how do you acquire proselytes? You employ gold to seduce, the sword to intimidate, vanity to divide, superstition and party spirit to bewilder, and, all this proving insufficient, you are forced to borrow our language, our manners, our institutions. You have all the instruments of power at your disposal, but what use have you put them to, except in displacing certain official characters, whose situations you coveted? What institution have you founded? And can you attempt to establish any, without incurring the risk of seeing it converted to our advantage? If we look for citizens among you, we find only the delegates of power. Security for personal liberty, respect for the domestic sanctuary, responsibility in the exercise of power,—all this was promised, is due, is necessary; but, so far are we from enjoying it, that you dispute with us about words. Where is moderation, impartiality, benevolence, the signs, attributes, essential elements of power, &c.?”

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM sure there is no man more anxious to give publicity to every subject that appears calculated to benefit society than yourself; and I know of no other Miscellany so widely circulated, whose pages are so liberally dedicated to disseminate information, as those of the *Monthly Magazine*. Under this impression, I have taken the liberty to address you on the subject of a discovery I made some years ago, in my experiments on the alkalis, and for which I have obtained letters patent.

I am desirous that my discovery should be generally known, and regret I have not before had leisure to make it public, and to secure it by patent,

as almost every man, I may venture to say, is interested in it. It is a method of rendering all sorts of cottons, linens, muslins, &c. as well as timber, incombustible. For timber it will be of immense value, as it not only renders it incombustible, but completely prevents the dry-rot from entering into it. For the navy it will be of the utmost importance, inasmuch as all vessels built with timber, prepared under my patent, are both incombustible and secure from the dry-rot, which has of late years much increased; and, although many plans have been suggested, and many experiments have been, and are now under trial by the Navy Board, yet there is no plan that I know of that has yet been found to be fully effective.

If my invention only went to render navy timber incombustible, I cannot help considering it as of infinite importance; because, what scene can there be in the world more dreadful than that of a vessel on fire, far out at sea, and at a distance from all help. I am quite certain that all timber prepared under my patent will effectually prevent it from being ever set on fire, either by accident or by intention; as well as securing it from the dry-rot. But it is not only the navy to whom my discovery will be of advantage: I propose to prepare timber for building of houses,—so that a house built with my prepared timber cannot be burnt down; no incendiary can destroy it, nor carelessness or accident effect it; and, when the expense of preparing the timber will be but small, I am inclined to think that no public building, or indeed any house of importance, will be built without having the timber first rendered incombustible under my patent.

I am more anxious to give publicity to my invention from the circumstance of seeing an account in the *Imperial Magazine* for this month, stating that “M. Gay Lussac has found, that the most effectual solutions for rendering cloths incombustible are solutions of muriate, sulphate, phosphate, and borate of ammonia, with borax, and also some mixtures of those salts. M. Merat Guillot, of Auxeres, has shown that acidulous phosphate of lime possesses the same property; when linen, muslin, wood, or paper, are dipped in a solution of that salt, of the specific gravity of from 1.26 or 1.30, they become incombustible: they may be

be charred by an intense heat, but they will not burn." These are facts that I proved many years ago; and several of my friends, to whom I exhibited cloth, calico, muslin, &c. rendered incombustible, can attest the same. Indeed I have by me specimens which have been done twelve months, which I have kept to see if time would make any difference in them.

Some of the cloth and timber so prepared I exhibited to some friends about eight months ago, who urged me to take out letters patent for the discovery. After my patent was completed, I offered it to the Navy Board, and am now preparing to lay before that body my plans for rendering timber not only incombustible, but, by the same process, effectually prevent the dry-rot. I not only propose to saturate timber in the planks, by letting it remain for a time in the solution; but also when the tree is cut down, (which may be done when the sap is up, and the bark in its best state,) by a machine to drive out or extract the sap, and saturate the whole tree at once, filling up all the pores with a solution of alkali: this I can effectuate in a few hours at a small expense.

I have by me memorandums of experiments made more than seven years ago; at which time I discovered that solutions of the alkalies would render all sorts of cottons, linen, timber, &c. incombustible; but the many engagements I was under at that time, and for the last four years, in bringing to perfection my invention of rollers for calico-printing, for which I obtained a patent about three years ago, prevented me from paying that attention to it I wished. In fact, what urged me now to make the discovery public, and to secure it by letters patent, was the occurrence of so many accidents by fire, as well as the earnest solicitation of my friends.

In wishing you to make this public, I have no desire to take away from M. Gay Lussac, or any other, the merit that is due to them for the discovery; for it is very evident that they could not know of any experiments I had made; yet I think I am entitled to the merit of having been the first to make this discovery. That it will be of importance in saving the lives of many, I have no doubt, especially if the ladies can be prevailed upon to adopt it in their dresses, which will

only require the dress, after it has been washed and wrung out of the last water, to be dipped in a solution of pure vegetable alkali. This solution, which is as perfectly clear as the purest water, and without any smell, I am now preparing for sale. But, if there should be any objection to use it in the finest dresses, there can be none to dip all window-curtains and hangings for beds in it; for thousands of accidents have happened, and property been destroyed, as well as many lives lost, by the curtains being set on fire by accident or the carelessness of servants. No accident can ever happen from this cause if the curtains are first rendered incombustible; and no family should ever put up curtains liable to be set on fire, without first securing them from its power. I propose, also, to render all the boarded floors of houses incombustible, by washing over every part with this solution after the rooms are cleaned: the servant should wet every part with a proper brush, and this may be done always after the rooms have been cleaned with water, or scoured. Those rooms that are never wet or washed should be washed over with the solution several times, in order that the wood may be well saturated,—when the timber or floors will require no farther attention. There is another advantage of some importance that those will experience who use this preparation,—the insect so common and troublesome in large towns will not remain in the floors so prepared, nor will they enter into bedsteads that have been rendered incombustible by this solution.

I have, I fear, taken up already too much of your time; yet I wish to mention its importance to all inns, hotels, &c. where so many persons at times sleep, that, if a fire was to break out in them, how many lives are endangered; when the whole of the rooms, at a small expense, may be rendered safe, and every noxious insect destroyed or driven away.

I should not at this time have published this statement to the world, but I feel a desire (which I think no one can blame me for, if I am entitled to it,) to claim the merit of having first discovered the important property of the alkalis, in rendering all combustible bodies incombustible, when they are impregnated with them.

*Baskerville House,
Birmingham; July 15.*

R. COOK.

D d

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE communication of Capt. Layman in page 122, although well-intentioned, and however correctly its facts may be stated, with respect to his having procured fresh water by shallow diggings on the sandy shores of the ocean, Capt. L. so essentially errs in stating *the principles* on which he attempts to account for the phenomenon, and as to the general applicability of his method for supplying shipping, that I am induced to request your permission to say a few words on the subject, which I hope may prove useful to mariners; and guard them against grievous and perhaps dangerous disappointments.

A very slight acquaintance with chemical facts will satisfy any one, that there is not the slightest analogy between the gaseous ascent of water to form clouds, or in the practice of evaporating or distilling, and the *percolation* of water through sand, or its filtration through any other substances. And it is not true, that beneath the line or level of high-water, fresh water can be obtained by digging on the sandy shore, excepting only in those cases or spots where large quantities of land water (derived in all instances from previous rains, snows, or dews,) are passing through such sand in its way to the ocean, as its lowest vent or place of discharge: in all other cases, a hole sunk in the sea-sand, would be wholly or partially filled with salt water, left in such sand by the retiring tide.

The loose sand on the sea-shore is not often of any great thickness, and, in a large proportion of cases, it rests on some sub-stratum, less porous or less fitted for percolation than itself; and in very numerous instances this stiffer or less porous substratum, rises in a cliff or bank, above high-water level, so as to preclude the percolation of fresh water from the land, except at the mouths of valleys or ravines, which are furrowed into the surface of such impervious substratum. It should become the business, therefore, of the mariner, who would land on a sandy shore in search of fresh water, to examine the cliffs or banks rising above high-water level; and, if they prove clayey, or so compact as apparently to be water-tight, it will be almost hopeless for him to sink for fresh water opposite to any such impervious

shore; but in searching along the cliffs or banks, it will not often be far before such clayey bank will be found to decline in height and sink down, and disappear under the loose gravel or sand, at the mouth of a vale or ravine, which comes down out of the country. Such a mouth of a valley being found, having a course of some miles in land, and the centre or deepest place in the mouth of such vale being selected, by a comparison of the slopes of the sides of such valley near to its mouth, a sinking for water may with some confidence be there made, at or about the high-water line, however dry or unpromising the surface of the gravel or sand of the selected spot may appear. Provided the water, which springs up in the bottom of any hole which may be sunk, proves fresh and without any mineral taste, besides that of muddiness, the turbidness occasioned by the digging of the hole should not dishearten the operator; because, on finishing the hole, a moderate degree of baling and throwing away of the water, will wash in the mud or fine earthy particles which may have been loosened by the digging, and clear water will mostly follow. In order to allow time for these operations, uninterrupted by the tide, it is plainly desirable to have the hole sunk rather above than below high-water level.

There is another principle of search for fresh water on the sea-shore, which may often be had recourse to, when the method already pointed out may have failed, and that is, searching along the sands, as near as may be to low-water line, and noticing any places where the sand may appear wetter, and to be discharging more water than usual, at a spot from whence the ascent of the surface of the sand is regular towards the beach or cliffs, and where no pools of salt water could have been left behind a ridge, to soak away into the sand, and so occasion the local wetness observed.

The water oozing from the sand, in any such places as described, should be tasted, and if it proves fresh, or even in any material degree less salt and bitter than the adjoining sea-water, a hole sunk in an eligible place between this spot and the beach or cliffs, (of whatever material such cliffs may be composed,) may with some confidence be expected to fill with, and afford a supply of fresh water: it being always to be borne in mind, that fresh water

out

out of the sea-sand can only be derived from the land, in the ordinary way in which springs percolate, and descend towards their lowest vent or outlet, which is the ocean, unless where they are sooner intercepted and thrown out on the surface, by water-tight strata or masses of matter. I know several instances wherein powerful springs of fresh water break up about the low-water line, from open rocks, which extend inland, but are buried under clayey strata or alluvia on the beach.

Capt. L. seems to be aware that palm-trees, equally with others, require a supply of fresh water for their support; and such supply they undoubtedly must have from the land-springs, in the manner I have been pointing out, and not by any mysterious action which their roots can exercise on the seawater, as he assumes.

I beg to take the present opportunity of thanking the gentleman, an Occasional Reader, of your August number, for his information, that one or more artificial fountains of water have been obtained at Whitstable, in Kent, by means of boring; and to avail myself of his hint, by thus respectfully requesting of the Rev. Mr. Platoff, or of any other ingenious person of that place or its neighbourhood, information on the following points, viz. 1st. The depth from the surface, or thickness of dry loam, sand, or gravel? 2d. The thickness (if any) of wet sand or gravel, or of heterogeneous stoney soil, charged with land springs? 3d. The thickness (if any) of laminated or undisturbed blue or brownish clay, and whether any layers of clay-balls or cement stones were found therein? 4th. Of sand or loam (if any), and if mixed with small black spheroidally flattened nodules or pebbles of chert, or dark-coloured imperfect flint? 5th. Of soft red, or red and white mottled clay? 6th. Of sand, &c.? And 7th. Of chalk, with layers of black flints?—in case the boring here should have proceeded so far into the stratification, as sometimes happens in the vale of the Thames.

Besides which, it would be very desirable to learn,—8th. At what depth from the surface the auger tapped the pent or rising spring? 9th. Has it since overflowed at the surface, or how much above it, or to what height does the water stationary rise in the bore-hole? 10th. What was the dia-

meter of the auger used? 11th. What was the total cost of the boring, including the use of tools; and the name and residence of the operator? 12th. What kind, length, diameter, and thickness of pipe has been inserted into the bore-hole, to preserve the water's passage; and its cost? 13th. Has any column or other erection been made over the bore-hole; its nature and cost?

In case of a well having been sunk part of the way down, (as has been usual in and near London), it will be desirable to learn,—14th. Its depth, with its sinking particulars, (as above, queries 1 to 7,) and those of the bore-hole below it? And further, or 15th. How many ale gallons overflow per minute or hour, or can be drawn or pumped from the well, without lowering its surface? And lastly, or 16th. Is the supply constant the year round, or in what proportion has it fallen off in the driest season?

Respecting any modern wells or bore-holes, especially deep and successful ones, similarly full particulars should by all means be taken and preserved by the curious persons of the vicinity; and such being communicated and published in your pages, or, if more agreeable, sent to the writer to be preserved in his collection (not a small one) of similar documents, the useful art, whereby supplies of good water are artificially procurable, could not fail of being improved and advanced.

JOHN FAREY,
Mineral Surveyor.

Sept. 9, 1822,

Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANTIQUITIES and PRESENT STATE of LAMBETH, VAUXHALL, and KENNINGTON.

IT is surprising that Mr. Washington Irving, who recently evinced such ardor in exploring the scene of Falstaff's jollities at the Boar's head Tavern, Eastcheap, did not extend his researches to the parish of Lambeth. No part of the metropolis affords so many interesting recollections of royalty, aristocracy, and revelry; and these, adorned by the pen of the American Addison, might have made a valuable addition to the entertainment of the "Sketch Book." It is here the enquirer after the "olden time" in Lambeth encounters many mortifying disappointments. Of several erections formerly dignified by the rank of the occupants, or

the uses to which they were appropriated, no trace whatever exists; and of others, the site is occupied by buildings contrasting strangely with their predecessors on the same spot. Hamlet showed logically enough to his friend Horatio the vile uses to which the dust of heroes might descend; and the fate of ancient buildings is frequently not less revolting. The ground on which stood the mansion of the Howards is now occupied by a sugar-house; and if the site of the palace of the Plantagenets could be ascertained, it would probably be found buried under the degrading load of a distillery, a pot-house, or places still less creditable.

The etymology of Lambeth is uncertain; the earliest mention of it is in a charter of King Edward the Confessor, dated in 1080. In 1041 Osgod Classa, a Danish noble, lived here; for it was at the marriage of Getha, his daughter, with Tovy Prudarn, another Danish noble, that Hardiknute, the last king of that race, died suddenly, and not without suspicion of poison. Harold was crowned at Lambeth, probably at Kennington, where there was formerly a palace. Of the five manors into which the parish was once divided, that of Kennington, called in Domesday *Chenintune*, is the most remarkable for historical incidents. It was at Kennington, in 1231, that Henry III. held a solemn Christmas, under the superintendence and at the charge of Hubert de Burgh, his chief-justice; next year a parliament was held at the same place. Edward the Black Prince resided at Kennington; and Stow records a famous mummary, enacted at the palace in 1377, by 130 citizens, "disguised and well horsed," for the entertainment of his son Richard. Where the palace stood, or when it was destroyed, is uncertain; but Camden, who wrote in 1607, is incorrect when he says there was no vestige of it, and the very name of a palace unknown. Charles II. while Prince of Wales, occupied the site in 1615, and ten acres of ground, formerly the palace-garden. The last traces of the royal residence was a barn, which existed so late as 1786; and which in 1700 had formed a receptacle for distressed Protestants.

The church is a homely structure, supposed to have been built by Archbishop Chichely, about the year 1414. In the south-east window is a picture

of the famous pedlar, the great benefactor of the parish, with a staff in his hand, and a pack on his back. The tradition is, that the pedlar gave one acre of land, situate near the east end of the Surrey abutment of Westminster bridge, for leave to bury his dog in holy ground. The genuineness of this story may be doubted; and, on recently viewing the picture, it occurred to us, that it was either intended to represent St. Peter, or to exemplify the primitive humility of the first teachers of Christianity. However this may be, the Pedlar's Acre has turned out a valuable donation: in 1504 it was an osier-bed, and let at 2s. 6d. per annum; in 1812 it was estimated by two surveyors, on behalf of the parish, to be worth a rent of 1050l. per annum.

Near the church is Lambeth Palace, or, as it is called by the natives, the Bishop's House. The site of the palace, with gardens and enclosed ground, occupy thirteen acres. Some years ago the Archbishop had a lawsuit with the parishioners, on account of the poor assessment, which he refused to pay, on the ground that his domains were extra-parochial: this turned out to be the case, though many were surprised that his grace should demur to so trifling a claim, since, had deep search been made for precedents, it might have been discovered that, instead of a tenth, the poor had a claim to one-fourth of the archiepiscopal revenues. In the receiver's apartment is a representation of a dove and serpent, with the priestly motto ascribed to Cardinal Pole,—*Estote prudentes sicut serpentes, et innocentes sicut columbæ*. The library contains about 25,000 volumes, but relating chiefly to church history and school divinity; it is probably not so valuable as Dr. Franklin's little manual of "Poor Richard's Almanack."

Lambeth has been always celebrated for its amusements. At the beginning of the last century Cuper's Gardens were a noted place of public diversion, and much frequented by the nobility. They were under the management of Widow Evans, and it is curious to contrast the puffs and advertisements with which John Bull was then baited, with present allurements. The following is one from the *Daily Advertiser*, June 28, 1743:—

Cuper's Gardens.

This is to acquaint ladies and gentlemen,

men, that this night will be burnt the *Gorgon's head*, or more properly the head of *Medusa*, in history said to have snakes on her hair, and to kill men by her looks; such a thing as was never known to be done in England before.

—The site of Cuper's Gardens is now occupied by Beaufoy's vinegar works, in South Lambeth.

The notion that Fawkeshall or Vauxhall Gardens derive their name from Guy Vaux, of gunpowder-treason notoriety, appears to have no better foundation than a person named Vaux having formerly lived there. The gardens have been a place of great popular attraction for more than a century. On the 7th of June, 1743, Mr. Tyers, the proprietor, opened them with a splendid illumination, and an advertisement of a *ridotto al fresco* (a term then unknown to the people); about 400 persons were present, mostly in masks and dominos. Till the building of Westminster-bridge, the passage to the gardens was from the opposite shore by water, or over London-bridge, and through the Borough. By Mr. Addison's account in the *Spectator*, the gardens were opened so early as the month of May; that masks were worn by some of the company; that mead was a favourite liquor with those who wore them; and that Burton ale was in request with gentlemen. So great was the delight Mr. Tyers took in this place, that he caused himself to be carried into the garden a few hours before his death, to take a last look at them. The price of admission was one shilling till 1792, when additional amusements and decorations having been provided, it was raised to two shillings; which, in consequence of farther improvements, and the reduction of the number of nights of representation from six to three, was raised to 4s. (now 3s. 6d.) The average number of company used to be about one thousand, but this number has been greatly exceeded; and, from the manner in which the gardens were conducted last season, it is probable they will again become a popular place of resort.

Lambeth is associated with recollections more valuable than scenes of gaiety, or even architectural remains; it has been the abode of learning, ingenuity, and virtue. The Tradescants hold a conspicuous place among the worthies of the parish; their virtues

may be collected from their epitaph in the church-yard:—

Know, stranger, ere thou pass, beneath this stone

Lye John Tradescant, grandsire, father, son:

The last dy'd in his spring; the other two Liv'd till they had travell'd art and nature through,

As by their choice collections may appear, Of what is rare in land, in sea, in air;

Whilst they (as Homer's Iliad in a nut,)

A world of wonders in one closet shut.

These famous antiquarians, that had been Both gardeners to the rose and lily queen,

Transplanted now themselves, sleep here; and when

Angels shall with their trumpets waken men, And fire shall purge the world, these three

shall rise,

And change the garden for a paradise.

In the new ledger, placed by public subscription in 1773, the three last lines are omitted. Mr. Edward Moore, the author of "the Gamester," and the periodical paper called "the World," resided in Lambeth; and Mr. Francis Moore, of "Loyal Almanack" memory, lived many years at the north corner of Calcot's-alley, in the Back-lane, now called High-street, where he followed the joint occupation of astrologer, schoolmaster, and physician. The house in which Mr. Bushell lived might be seen till lately, at the corner of Oakley-street, opposite the Asylum; its singular occupant is thus described in Aubrey's Survey:—"Mr. Bushell, (says he,) a man well known to Chancellor Bacon, being in fear of Oliver Cromwell, absconded to a fair house here, where the piqued turret is. He was obnoxious, and in danger of his life; and his old faithful servant, John Sydenham, and an old woman, were alone privy to his concealment. This private life in the day, with his nightly diversion in his orchard, lasted a whole year, until his peace was made. He lay in a garret, which was the length of the whole house, hung with black baize; at one end was a skeleton, extended on a mattress, which was roiled up under its head; at the other end a low pallet bed, on which the said Bushell lay; and on the wall was depicted various emblems of mortality. He was an ingenious and contemplative man, and a vast admirer of his great master, Bacon."

Considering the many celebrated places in Lambeth, it is singular some of

of them have not been selected for one, at least, of the four new churches about to be erected; instead of which, the parishioners have shown a total disregard of historical association, and, with singular felicity, have fixed on part of Kennington Common, where criminals were executed, as an appropriate site for one of them.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

NO. XX.

*Theatrical Portraits, with other Poems;
by Harry Stoe Van Dyk.*

THERE is no error more general among the ordinary readers of poetry, than that of being inclined to estimate the character of a writer by the greatness of his undertaking. The Spectator humourously represents the authors of his day as valuing themselves in proportion to the bulk of the respective volumes they had written; so that a writer who had presented the world with an erudite folio, would on no account submit to be placed on a level with one who had produced only a pamphlet, however ingenious. But the mistake, if not so palpable, is no less unreasonable, of rating a poet according to the apparent rank of his work, of being biassed by a title-page, and influenced more by professions than by execution. Very different was the sentiment of the ingenious critic of antiquity:—

Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor
hiatu?

Quanto rectius hic qui nil molitur inepte!
Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare
lucem

Cogitat.

There is little doubt that the judging of poetical merit by this erroneous standard, has contributed to the pompous pretensions so often put forth by writers, as a necessary means of bespeaking the favour of no inconsiderable portion of their readers. To persons with whom such introductions have weight, we fear that the small dimensions and unassuming title of the little volume before us may appear uninviting; but we would request them "to pause awhile ere they reject," and to reflect that the real merit of a work does not consist in the subject of which it treats, but in the success with which that subject is treated. Indisputably, the dignity of some departments of poetry is much greater than that of others: but it is

with literature as with real life,—the person who fills its humblest station ably and well, is superior to him who occupies the highest rank unworthily or indifferently. The ode is certainly a much higher species of composition than the pastoral; yet had Pope never written any thing but his Pastorals,* he would still have ranked far before such lyric writers as Spratt and Yalden. Gay's Beggar's Opera outweighs all Lee's tragedies; and, though the epic is acknowledged to be the highest effort of human genius, while song-writing cannot claim for itself a very exalted place, we believe that no one would think for a moment of profaning the hallowed memory of Burns, by instituting any comparison between his talents as a poet, and those of such poor creatures as Amos Cottle and Dr. Southey the laureate.

Since the time of Churchill's Rosciad and Lloyd's Actor, we have had no poetical attempt deserving of notice, to give a sketch of the performers of the day. Without intending to compare Mr. Van Dyk's "Theatrical Portraits" to those masterly productions, which would be flattery as obvious as ridiculous, we feel justified in saying, that they are executed with great discrimination and fidelity, and evince a thorough acquaintance with the drama. On these accounts alone they would be valuable; but they are likewise enriched by a vividness of imagination, a clearness of conception, and a warm poetical feeling, which pervades them all. Our limits will not admit of numerous extracts, but a few will be sufficient to justify the opinion we have expressed.

The following lines, in the portrait of poor Emery, possess a peculiar interest at the present moment:—

But why recount each individual part,
In which he moves the fancy or the heart?
Why dwell on beauties clear as daylight's eye,
When gazing through the greyly-dappled sky?
He ne'er o'ersteps the line that Nature draws,
Nor sinks his judgment to the mob's applause;
He strays not through buffoonry's slipp'ry ways,
But holds the surer, nobler road to praise.
Be ever thus; and let the public tell,
How you've "play'd many parts," and play'd them
well.

The justice of this praise, and the accurate knowledge of Emery's peculiar

* We make no mention of Bloomfield here; for, in spite of the tide of passing popularity by which his early production was upborne, we shall always retain the opinion we expressed on the first perusal of it, that the "Farmer's Boy" was only adapted for the reading of farmer's men.
talent

talent which it displays, will be admitted by all who have witnessed the performances of that lamented actor.

In the sketch of Miss O'Neill is the following passage, which appears to us extremely poetical:—

The tender bud, that droops its modest head,
In silent sorrow, o'er its lonely bed,
Can gain more interest in the feeling breast,
Than the gay flower which blooms above the rest.
There is a sadness in the wither'd leaf,
That seems to claim communion with our grief;
There is a melancholy round it cast,
Which breathes to us of happier days long past.

We reluctantly terminate our extracts from these portraits with the following animated description of Kean's *Shylock*:—

They who have seen him, when, with vengeance rife,

He views Antonio as he whets his knife,
Must ever feel, while thinking of that part,
The life-blood stagnate chillily round the heart:
There was a murder's smile upon his cheek,
And from his eye some devil seem'd to speak;
In triumph there, demoniac-like, he stood,
As though his soul would drink his victim's blood.

Mr. Van Dyk has restricted himself, in selecting the subjects of his portraits, to performers of acknowledged excellence; and hence his province has been, not that of the satirist, but the eulogist. In our opinion this has, perhaps, been rather too much the case, and it is, indeed, our only objection of any weight. In the whole collection there does not appear to be a sketch with which the subject of it would not have reason to feel, not only pleased, but literally *flattered*, more or less. This may be extremely natural in the effusions of a young mind, keenly alive to the beauties of the drama, and in which the delight experienced at witnessing the efforts of good acting will often generously supersede the recollection of errors. But we, who from our habits and ideas are "nothing if not critical," cannot help regretting this. Harley and Macready, though very superior, are not faultless performers; and even in the acting of the lovely Miss M. Tree, the skilful eye may discern—

—————A spot or two,
Which so much beauty would do well to lose.

The praise bestowed by Mr. Van Dyk is, we think, always merited, and consequently just. It is not, therefore, the sins of commission that we lay to his charge, but those of omission, in neglecting so favourable an opportunity of mentioning the principal defects of the persons to whose merits he was paying a just tribute. Should he, as we hope will

be the case, appear before the public again in the same line, we trust this hint will not be lost upon him.

It remains for us to notice the miscellaneous poems in this volume; and, much as we have expressed ourselves pleased with the portraits, we confess that it is in these minor pieces we find the greatest promise of the author's poetical powers. The cant of originality has been much adopted by some of the worst writers of the present day, who have plumed themselves on the exclusive possession of it, and have succeeded in forming a strong party among the injudicious. But originality does not of itself imply excellence; to strike out a new path is not synonymous with discovering a good one; and, both in literature and science, that a man has executed something in a totally different manner from any one that has preceded him, may, instead of entitling him to praise, be undeniable evidence of his demerits. To the ultra-advocates of originality, the productions of Mr. Van Dyk will scarcely recommend themselves, formed as these poems have obviously been upon the best models, attentively studied, and successfully, but not servilely, imitated. Nor can we think that this is an improbable means of obtaining a distinction, both more lasting and more enviable, than that resulting from attempts to found new schools, so many of which have already risen and set within our own recollection. If to copy models worthy of imitation, and to tread in the steps of truly illustrious predecessors, argue want of genius, that want may be charged upon one of the most highly-gifted poets that ever existed.

Te sequor, ô Graiae gentis decus, Inque tuis nunc
fixa pedum pono pressis vestigia signis,

is the language of Lucretius himself; and, if the "*ignotis errare locis*" be indeed a property of genius, it can hardly be considered distinctively such, since it belongs equally to incipient insanity.

The length to which we have already extended this article will not admit of our selecting more than one piece as a specimen of Mr. Van Dyk's miscellaneous poems; but we can assure our readers, that it is extracted almost at random from many of equal merit.

When last we parted, thy fair brow
Was shaded by the clouds of care;
We meet at length again,—yet now
The trace of sorrow lingers there.

One happy hour cannot erase
The grief of ages, nor impart
New bloom to Mis'ry's roseless face,
New verdure to a wither'd heart.

Long years of suff'ring and decay
Have dimm'd thine eye and sear'd thy mind;
Have swept thy hopes and joys away,
And left but grlefs and tears behind.
Yes! they have pass'd as the Simoom,
Whose fatal and resistless force
Blights manhood's strength, and beauty's bloom,
And leaves a cold and black'ning corse.

Oh! we will never part again,
But ev'ry pang together share;
United, we may brave the pain,
Which, sever'd, were too much to bear.
As yonder violet that pines
With wither'd stem and faded hue,
Upon the rose's breast reclines,
Although the rose is wither'd too.

In some of Mr. Van Dyk's productions we occasionally remark a feebleness and even an inaccuracy of versification, which we trust he will avoid in any subsequent work, as there is abundant proof, even in these faults occurring so seldom, that a little additional care and attention are alone wanting to prevent them altogether. We must likewise express our sincere regret that he should, in some instances, have disfigured his pages by the introduction of *slang* language. This gentleman must surely know that it furnishes a miserable substitute for real wit, and must be aware that the torrent with which it has inundated the town will soon be replaced by some other novelty, which, if equally absurd, will, it is to be hoped, be less disgraceful. Authors who write for the passing day only may be tolerated in the use of the *Egan* dialect, since it has most unaccountably, for a time, become the fashion, or rather the *mania*. They must necessarily yield to the taste, since they find their account in so doing. "*More eorum quae fluminibus innatant, non eunt sed feruntur.*" But a writer, for whose productions we would hope a more than ephemeral existence, will not, we apprehend, find it contribute to his permanent fame, to interlard his pages with the language of gipsies and pick-pockets; and we trust, for the credit of Mr. Van Dyk's muse, that he will in future exclude any such embellishments from his writings. As faithful critics, we have felt it our duty to notice the faults of his little volume; but we are happy that these are set off by so many redeeming beauties; and we can confidently recommend the "Theatrical Portraits" as interesting to the admirers of the drama, and calculated to gratify the true lovers of poetry.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAD much pleasure at seeing, in the last number of your instructive and well-arranged publication, answers to the three queries which appeared in it a month or two since respecting the phial barometer.

An interest in the phenomena of nature commonly arises from some general knowledge of them; and I was therefore surprised at the enquiries of your correspondent regarding appearances that proceeded from causes, as I supposed, extremely obvious, and which a very slight acquaintance with the principles of natural philosophy would have enabled him to account for; but, on reading Sigma's answer to the third question, viz. "Why does the exposure of the phial to the heat of a fire produce the same effect as rainy weather?" my surprise was suspended, and it seemed that a more attentive observation of the phenomenon adverted to is requisite to its correct solution than I was at first aware of. He says, "When the phial is exposed to the heat of a fire, as the density of the air is diminished by its greater rarification, its pressure on the surface of the water is diminished also, the same as when rain is formed, because its elastic form is proportionate to its density."

It is, I hope, with a becoming deference to the acuteness and judgment of this gentleman that I submit to him, and your other readers, another answer to the third enquiry. Both of your correspondents have observed, if they have ever performed the experiment, the difficulty of inverting the bottle when full, without many drops escaping, and the consequent admission of some air through the column of water to the head of the barometer. In the one-ounce phials it is almost, or quite, impossible to do it without permitting the space of an inch, at least, between the inner surface and the top of the barometer to be occupied by air. Now there are two ways in which heat may affect the phial barometer so as to occasion a convex surface at its orifice. First, by rarifying the external column of air that presses on this surface; and, secondly, by the expansion of the air within. That the first, which is the supposition of Sigma, is not the cause, is manifest from the circumstance, that the weight of the atmosphere, where the quantity is unlimited,

mitted, and free access of the surrounding air allowed, does not decrease from heat, as appears by the Torricellian tube, which is generally as high, or higher, in the hot month of June, than in the cold month of January, when, on the principle which he assigns, it would invariably be lower. The heat of the air enables it to hold a greater quantity of moisture in solution, which, according to Sigma's answer to the second enquiry, increases its weight and pressure. It must, therefore, arise from the expansion of the air within, as is evident from the following facts. First, that the convexity of the surface and disposition to fall is always greater when the temperature of the air is high than when its density is little, a result that is easily ascertained by observing the phial barometer in hot and dry weather, at the same time with the common barometer and thermometer; and, secondly, that a lamp, held at the top of the phial by the side of the space occupied by air produces a globular extremity to the column of water much quicker than when applied at the same distance from the side of the orifice.

From these circumstances, it appears, that the phial barometer is a better test of the temperature than the weight of the atmosphere; and its tendency, to indicate the former more than the latter, destroys its prophetic properties. As a thermometer, it is totally useless, because it cannot be graduated. But, although it will not answer the purpose of a barometer when constructed in the ordinary way, its defects can be in a great measure remedied by using a two-ounce bottle with a very small neck, which can be inverted with the loss of very little water; and, of course, with the admission of as little air. Your correspondents will then notice how slightly the heat affects it.

In order to perform this little experiment with greater nicety, and that its most delicate indications may be perceptible, the water should be deprived of its brilliancy by tinging it with some colour that can be held in perfect solution.

The cheapness and facility of obtaining the phial barometer, if it can by any means be brought to answer the proposed end, would make it a desirable implement to the husbandman; and, it is probable, your philosophic correspondents will make few sugges-

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tions of greater utility to the agricultural labourer than by pointing out such improvements to this simple instrument as will render it a tolerable criterion of the weather. X.

Totnes; 10th August, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS ON WALES,

From Griffith Tudor, at Festiniog, to his friend Frank Wilmot at Oxford.*

LETTER I.

Introduction—English Prejudices—Outline of the proposed Letters.

MY DEAR FRANK. After a week's bustle I am at length comfortably settled amongst my native hills; and have, as yet, no cause to repine that I have exchanged the "learned ease" of Christ-church for the more majestic tranquillity that pervades this "sequestered vale." For a person of your temper and habits, I know the cloistered piles and venerable turrets of our *alma mater* have infinitely more charms than all the mountain scenery that every-where here rises in sublimity on the view. But, on the other hand, my worthy friend, you must admit, that I have strong motives which you cannot possibly feel, independent of any prepossession for the grand works of nature, for preferring these rude hills, with their clustering oaks, to the proudest and most finished structures that art can exhibit. For, you must not forget that I am now in the land of my fathers, and that too after a long absence, which has only served, as it were, to "bind me to my native mountains more;" and, if you could but feel how forcibly the "*hic amor, hæc patria*" of the poet, appeals to the heart of a Cambrian, you would do full justice to my present sensations. But enough of this: it is time I should proceed to the purpose for which I have now taken up my pen; and which, you will conjecture, is to redeem the pledge I gave on our separation. For retaining, as I do, all those national predilections which have been so often the object of your raillery, you will not wonder that

* The vale of Festiniog, in Merionethshire, is one of the most romantic spots in North Wales, bounded, as it is, by lofty hills shaded with towering forests, highly cultivated, watered by a gentle stream which runs through its centre, and terminating in a magnificent view of the ocean. The elegant pen of Lord Lyttleton has, in some measure, converted this vale into classical ground.

I should profit by my first leisure to endeavour to gain you over to my cause, even if the particular promise I made had not rendered it in some measure a point of duty. And what heightens my anxiety, indeed I may say my impatience, in this matter, is the unwarranted prejudice which most of you Englishmen have so blindly adopted with respect to every thing Welsh. Is Wales then another Galilee, that it should be proverbially famed for yielding nothing of excellence? Surely, my good friend, you can never wish to harbour a sentiment so illiberal, so unjust. We do not, it is true, pretend to the celebrity of Greek or Roman fame: we offer no rivals to Homer or Virgil, to Demosthenes or Tully, to Alexander or Cæsar. But, you will admit it possible, that a country may have many claims on our regard, nay, even on our admiration, without aspiring to the highest eminences of popular renown. At least, I hope to be able to convince you, in the course of our correspondence, that the pretensions, set up in this respect by the Welsh, have enough in them to interest the curiosity of the learned, if not also to overcome the obstinacy of the incredulous.

Since this epistle, my dear Frank, is to be regarded as no more than introductory to such as may follow it, I will merely, in the sequel, supply you with an outline of my proposed plan, if indeed I may call that a plan, the chief characteristics of which will be the rejection of every thing like formality. For, however indispensable the *lucidus ordo* of the poet may be to an epic poem or drama, I do not hold it by any means essential to a series of familiar letters, wherein the writer may be allowed to take up his topics as they are suggested by accident or inclination. Besides, I am satisfied that my letters will not be the less welcome to you, because they do not make their appearance in chains and trammels.

The ancient literature of Wales (for it is that, without reference to mere modern productions, which I have so often endeavoured to recommend to your attention,) cannot be said, I acknowledge, to embrace all the varieties that distinguish the literature of other countries. It is, at all events, singularly deficient in productions of a philosophical, a dramatic, or a humorous character, and can boast of but few works that are not to be re-

ferred to the two grand distinctions of historical and poetical.* In these two branches, however, there are some remains of considerable antiquity, as well as many others of a more modern date, and most of them extremely interesting, and well worthy of a minute investigation. These, then, it is my intention occasionally to introduce to you, without regard to any chronological or other ceremonious arrangement that might be required, in a more regular treatise. By this means I hope, if not to secure your suffrages to my cause, at least not to weary your patience by the monotony of the subject.

Next to such speculations as are of a more literary character, I would mention the notices, whether general or individual, relating to the ancient history of this country, which have been transmitted to us by the early Welsh writers, and in common, in many instances, with the authors of other countries. It must, indeed, appear almost incredible to such as are ignorant of our ancient remains, in how many cases they confirm the Greek and Roman histories, which have any reference to this island, and that too without the possibility of any unfair collusion. I trust, therefore, my dear Frank, knowing, as I do, your attachment to historical researches, to be able to engage your curiosity on this point, at least; since it cannot but be interesting to you to trace the degree of authenticity which your classical historians, and our mountain chroniclers, thus reflect on each other, if I may so speak without offence to your college partialities.

The third and last general division which I would make of the subject, is the Welsh language, of which I think I have more than once heard you express a favourable opinion, on account of some particular quality, though, without a critical knowledge of it, it must be impossible for any one to give it its due merit. Even to those who are deeply versed in the most renowned tongues of antiquity, the varied faculties of the Welsh are scarcely conceivable, and are such, indeed, as would make me scrupulous of enu-

* The Welsh Laws of Howell the Good, and the *Mabinogion*, or Juvenile Romances, are the two chief exceptions to this remark, and will be noticed in the progress of these Letters.

merating them to one whose feelings were less liberal than your own. But, as I know you believe me to be incapable of deceiving you, I will venture to affirm, that there is no tongue, ancient or modern, that unites so many extraordinary characteristics as the Welsh. Its elementary foundation, the simplicity and uniformity of its superstructure, its copiousness, its expressiveness, its poetical flexibility, and the inexhaustible nature of its resources, combine to raise it to an enviable eminence among the languages of the world; and, to this let me add, that, as far as high antiquity is a merit, it possesses the strongest claims to it, as may be proved, not only by some of the qualities I have enumerated, but by other collateral circumstances, which convey to my mind all the evidence of demonstration. You will now conclude, I doubt not, notwithstanding your "liberal feelings," that I am nothing more nor less than a downright enthusiast: be it so; but admit, at the same time, that there may be some ground for my enthusiasm. At least, I know you will not condemn me without hearing the evidence, and it forms a part of my design to submit this evidence occasionally to your consideration, though I foresee that an adequate discussion of all the varieties of the subject would be more suitable to a grave dissertation than to the light freedoms of a familiar correspondence. Yet, do not think, that this mode of treating the matter will be without its advantages, since it will allow of that excursiveness of thought, and that boldness of conjecture, which, if not the surest, are among the pleasantest, aids of philosophical speculation.

Such, my dear Wilmot, is a hasty *annonce* of the banquet I propose to provide for you. Not, indeed, that any more than the principal dishes are particularized: the rest, as well as the arrangement of the table, you must leave to the judgment of the cook, whose first aim it will be to conciliate your taste by the variety, and, if possible, by the novelty of his fare. In a word, leaving metaphors aside, I have no other wish in this correspondence than to remove the prejudices which you have contracted, as, I think, without any just cause. My design, you will allow, is at least patriotic; and, even if I should fail in its accomplish-

ment, it will be some merit, I trust, to have conceived it.

Est quodam prodivere tenus, si non datur ultra. Pardon my pedantry, from which even this pure mountain air has not yet freed me; and believe me, my dear Frank, to be,

As ever, yours,

GRIFFITH TUDOR.

Festiniog; July 1, 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS every thing relating to the management of a great national concern must be interesting to the public; and as a sum of one million is placed at the entire disposal of the commissioners for building additional churches, it is important not only that such an immense sum should be expended with care, but that the proceedings before the Board should be conducted, not with a spirit of arbitrary favouritism, but with that upright measure of equal justice, which can alone preserve them from injurious reflections. How far their conduct, in the present instance, has been coincident with these principles, the reader will determine for himself.

Mr. Busby, the architect, was lately employed to prepare plans, &c. for two churches at Leeds and Oldham: his beautiful designs (in the gothic style,) met with universal approbation; and, being forwarded by the local committees in the country to the Board in London, were, by the latter, referred to Mr. Soane, Mr. Nash, and Mr. Smirke, for their opinions on the proposed construction. After a tedious interval, a report, signed by Messrs. Nash and Smirke alone (who, being themselves professionally employed to build many churches under the direction of the Board, thus fill the double office of censorial and co-acting architects,) declared the roofs of Mr. Busby's churches to be "extremely weak and insecure."

Satisfied that the roofs, constructed principally of iron, did not merit the censure thus unceremoniously passed upon them, Mr. Busby immediately took the opinions of eight of the first scientific and practical architects and engineers on them, who thus expressed themselves on the occasion. Mr. Maudslay, proprietor of the extensive iron-works at Lambeth, says, "he has no doubt Mr. Busby's roofs are more than

than sufficiently strong, and likely to stand as long as the materials last; and that he has fixed several upon a similar principle, which have been standing several years in the most perfect manner." Mr. Donkin, civil engineer, and chairman of the committee of mechanics, at the Society of Arts, "calculated the strength of the roofs, and found them capable of supporting above one hundred tons, though required to sustain only about eighteen tons." The ingenious Mr. Bramah declares "the roofs to be fully adequate, and that he thinks Mr. Busby has made them stronger than necessary." Mr. Millington, civil engineer, and professor of mechanics in the Royal Institution, "conceives them amply sufficient, and that Mr. Busby need be under no fear of their giving way;" he adds that, "if any thing, they are stronger than necessary." Mr. Galloway, of Holborn, says, "the roofs have no material defect but their being, in his estimation, unnecessarily strong; that he is making three larger and slighter roofs, and has no doubt of their being abundantly strong." Mr. Walker, architect and engineer to Vauxhall-bridge, "has no doubt of Mr. Busby's roofs being sufficiently strong." Mr. Brunel, inventor of the celebrated block-machine, has no hesitation in stating, that "the strength of Mr. Busby's roofs is more than adequate to their intended uses:" and Mr. Tredgold, architect, and author of the best English treatise on Carpentry, Roofs, and Iron Framing, says, "Mr. Busby's roofs are perfectly secure."

Written testimonials to the above effect were tendered by Mr. Busby to Mr. Archdeacon Wollaston and Colonel Stephenson, the two commissioners who acted in this business; but these testimonials were not accepted, nor was Mr. Busby even permitted to read them in the presence of the commissioners, although it might have been reasonably expected they would have rejoiced to find him so fully capable of defending his professional reputation, and of proving himself worthy of the favour of the Board, and of his constituents in the country. Not so: offence was, on the contrary, taken at Mr. Busby's indisposition to yield, in silence, to the unqualified dictum of their friends Messrs. Nash and Smirke, and he was ultimately deprived of two valuable appointments

at the instance of the commissioners above mentioned.

A correspondence subsequently took place between Mr. Busby, and Messrs. Nash and Smirke, in which the high professional character of Mr. Busby's testimonials was admitted by those gentlemen, and also that the opinion of Messrs. Nash and Smirke (whose own works have occasionally failed) "might have been wrong;" yet, notwithstanding, did they, and the church commissioners, inconsistently and ungenerously refuse to concur with Mr. Busby in any measures whatever having a tendency to bring the question at issue to a fair and honourable decision.

The result of this extraordinary business is, that Mr. Busby, in consequence of being deprived of two valuable appointments, has been subjected to a pecuniary and professional loss, amounting in the aggregate to 1500*l*. He has, however, published a full statement of the case, with the entire correspondence, giving facts and documents, but wisely abstaining from comments; and, I am happy to find the universal voice of the professors of the liberal arts has declared itself decidedly in his favour. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my family the other day a circumstance took place which led to some observations that I have taken the trouble to put to paper; and, if you think them worthy of insertion in your excellent Magazine, they may excite others to take up the subject; and, the attention of the public being drawn to what appears to me to be of great public importance, our Bibles may be printed with at least as much correctness as the editions of other books, in which accuracy appears to be more studied. One of my servants, in reading a verse in the Bible, said *your*, and was corrected by her neighbour, who said *our*. On consulting their respective bibles, one had *your*, the other *our*, in that verse. Mine happened to have *our*, and *our* was kept by us as the true reading in that passage. The next day the servant said to me: "Sir, I always thought that very great care was taken in the printing of our Bibles, and that they were placed under the inspection of proper persons. How are we poor people to judge which is the right, and which is the wrong, Bible?"

Bible? Surely all the Bibles ought to be alike; and, as there was such a difference in the verse I read last night in our different bibles, there may be in the whole book a vast number of differences." I replied: "It is true, the number of differences is very great, and it arises partly from the printers not printing from the same copy, and partly from the errors they commit in printing from the copy before them." "But surely, sir, (she replied,) there must be some persons to compare these Bibles with each other, and there ought to be at the end of the book a list of these different readings, and that pointed out to us which is the right one." "That would be very right and proper, (I said;) but it has never been thought of, I believe; or, if thought of, never practised. It is now upwards of 200 years since this Bible was first printed. It is not allowed to be printed but by three bodies of men, who, I believe, have no communication with each other; and it is natural, therefore, that their editions should be different." "But, (said she,) is there no person to see that they print these Bibles correctly?" "No one, (I replied,) that I know of." "Then that is a great shame, (she exclaimed;) for surely, if these persons have the exclusive privilege of printing Bibles, there ought to be some mode of ascertaining that they do their duty. Why should poor people like myself be misled?"

This was a home question; but, some persons coming in, our conversation was interrupted. I take it for granted, that none of your readers will think it right that poor people should be misled by their Bibles; and that it is the duty of those who have the exclusive privilege of publishing them, to take all the care possible that they should be correct. But, if the different parties have different standards, by which they regulate their editions; or if they adopt different readings, each from the other two, according as it suits the fancy of the party; the various readings in these editions may form a collection, not inferior in number to those in the notes of Kennicott's Hebrew Bible. When Bentley issued his prospectus for a new edition of the Greek Testament, and talked of thirty thousand different readings to be found in manuscripts and preceding editions, many of the learned world were, or affected to be, in horror at the boldness of the assertion; and, were I

to hazard the probability, that, if all the editions of the Bible, taken from the first edited by James, were collated, there would be found twice as many different readings as Bentley talked of for his Greek Testament, I very much fear that, by the majority of dissenting ministers, I should be set down as an infidel at least, and perhaps might run the risque of being accused of an attempt to bring the Bible into contempt, and thus of reviling Christianity, which has of late years been declared, but upon what grounds I am yet to learn, to be the law of the land.

The exclusive privilege of printing Bibles is entrusted to three bodies; the Universities of Cambridge, of Oxford, of the king's printers; and to each of them it is the means of a very considerable revenue. To these bodies this great and valuable power was entrusted, on the idea, doubtless, that they were the most competent to give to the public correct editions of the authorized version of the Bible. The prototype was James's Bible. This is a standard easily to be referred to. Every deviation from it ought to be noted, for I do not know of any power being vested in any persons to make an alteration from that prototype. That alterations have, however, been made from that prototype by one of those bodies, I learn from a late publication, from which I have made an extract, that any of your readers may judge for themselves of the truth of the assertion.

The work I allude to has been distributed, but not exposed to public sale. It is entitled, "The Expediency of Revising the present Authorized Translation of the Holy Bible, considered in a Letter, addressed to the Right Honourable the Earl of Liverpool." London; printed by Thomas Davison, White Friars; 1821.

It is the work evidently of a good Hebrew scholar, and is attributed to an eminent dignitary of the church of England. In page 6, we read:—A few alterations were made, *sub silentio*, by Dr. Blayney I believe, when he revised the printed University copies of our Bible in 1769. For instance, *more* was substituted for *mo* or *moe*, *impossible* for *unpossible*, *midst* for *mids*, *owneth* for *oweth*, *jaws* for *chaws*, and *alien* for *aliant*. But these are matters of trifling importance, though more perhaps than any corrector of the press,

press, or individual, ought to have done without authority."—In an octavo edition of our authorized Bible, printed at Cambridge, 1793, instead of, "They brake down the house of Baal and made it a draught-house," the reading is, "They brake down the house of Baal, and made it a draught-horse." In a folio prayer-book, printed 1792, it is said, Ps. ii. 9. "Thou shalt bruise them with a rod of iron, and break them in pieces like a porter's vessel," instead of a potter's vessel.

Now, sir, if *sub silentio* alterations have been thus made by the University of Oxford, *sub silentio* alterations may also have been made by that of Cambridge, and also by the king's printers; and, if so, here is a fruitful source of various readings. The question deserves investigation; and, if it is allowed to these bodies to make *sub silentio* alterations, surely common prudence dictates, that they should confer with each other on these alterations, that the purchasers of the respective bibles may not be led to comparisons on their correctness, of which many of them are incapable of judging.

From what I have seen of English Bibles, and I have turned over many editions, I am certain that the prototype of James's is no longer the standard of either of the three privileged bodies above mentioned. I shrewdly suspect, that neither of them has any fixed standard; if they have, perhaps some of your correspondents will be able to inform me where it is to be found; and, by so doing, they will confer a favour on, sir,

Your very obedient,

PATER-FAMILIAS.

N.B. The following editions of the Bible read *our joy* in the fourth verse of the first Epistle of John:—

London, 4to.	1806
Oxford, 8vo.	1803
Cambridge, 8vo.	1784
Cambridge small 8vo.	1815
Oxford 8vo.	1796

The following editions of the Bible read *your joy* in this verse:—

Oxford 4to.	1756
Oxford 8vo.	1679
London 4to.	1692
Oxford small 8vo.	1814

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

It appears by a letter from M. Montaut, lieutenant in the French ma-

rine, inserted in the *Annales Maritimes*, that in cloudy tempestuous weather, which is frequent on the coast of America, the thermometer may be employed as a substitute for astronomical observations. It is admitted by navigators, that, in the Gulph of Mexico, the waters collected and pressed, in a permanent direction, from east to west, escape through the channel of the Bahamas, then stretch along the coasts of America to Newfoundland, and make another bend towards the Azores, where they spread in different directions like an expanded fan. In the whole of this movement the mass of waters, impelled by some cause constantly acting, keeps in a current, called by the Americans the Gulph Stream, and the waters retain a measure of the heat of the climate whence they issued, losing it gradually as the distance increases and the channel of the current widens. It is easy for a ship to find itself in this current by astronomical observations, &c.; but, in bad weather, when recourse cannot be had to these, the thermometer may be made very useful. By plunging it in the water, it will indicate a temperature, by Reaumur, three or four degrees higher than atmosphere heat, while in the main ocean it would remain the same. It would not be difficult, by experiments brought together and compared, to distinguish when a ship is entering or quitting this current; on clearing the western limit of its channel, the land will be forty or fifty leagues distant. In a part of that interval, the water re-assumes the temperature of the atmosphere, which only at about twelve or fifteen leagues from the coast falls a little.

Lieutenant M. having had an order, at Martinique, from Vice Admiral Duperré, to ascertain, or otherwise, the above data, made observations, and the results were conformable. On the 3d of April, 1821, in $34^{\circ} 48'$ north lat., and $72^{\circ} 47'$ west longitude, he found water $3^{\circ} 3'$ hotter than the air. On the 7th, at night, in $36^{\circ} 20'$ lat., and $75^{\circ} 54'$ long. the degrees of heat were alike; but, in the interval that had intervened, the temperature was in favour of the water. At the instant of the equality of the temperatures, he ran forty-one leagues to the north-west by west, depth fifteen fathom; there the water was $2^{\circ} 6'$ below the atmosphere.

On the 9th in a very thick fog, making

making for land, aided by this method, (which was first discovered by American navigators,) he calculated on being four or five leagues from land; and, as the mist dispelled, he saw Cape Henlopen, at the mouth of the Delaware, at that distance.

For the Monthly Magazine.
THE SOCIAL ECONOMIST.

NO. II.

MAIL AND STAGE COACHES.*

THE great importance which attaches to safe, expeditious, and cheap means of communicating by letters, and by the travelling of persons, and for the conveying of luggage and parcels of goods, has occasioned our selecting this, as an early subject to be treated of in the *Social Economist*.

A *stage-coach*, in the early travelling days of the writer, consisted, first, of the *boot*, a tall clumsy turret-like mass, on the top of which the coachman sat, that was erected on, and, without the intervention of any springs, was fixed on the fore axletree of the carriage; second, of an enormous wicker *basket*, in like manner fixed on the hind axletree; and third, between these masses, the *coach-body* was suspended, by thick straps, from four, of what are now, for distinction-sake, called *crane-necked*, springs.

The roads were, at the period alluded to, in general rough, sloughy, and uneven, and occasioned a degree of jolting and tossing about, of the three distinct masses, of which a stage-coach then consisted, such as those can scarcely conceive, who may have seen only the modern coaches, constructed of one piece, and resting on what are called *grasshopper-springs*, so contrived and placed, that the jerk occasioned to either of the wheels by coming in contact with a projecting stone, or by momentarily sinking into a hole in the road, is received by, and equalized amongst, four or more springs, which act, not on a single corner of the coach, as the crane-necked springs used to do, but on the whole front end, or the whole hind end of the coach, accordingly as a fore or a hind wheel has received a shock: whereby the diagonal or oblique tossing or pitching of the for-

mer coaches is almost entirely done away; and, with modern coaches, when sufficiently loaded to bring the whole system of their grasshopper springs into action, nothing can exceed the steady or the easy undulating motion with which such coaches pass over the roads, as at present constructed and kept: yet these modern coaches, when they are but slightly loaded, and go slowly, pitch and jolt rather considerably, on roads which they will pass very easily over, when properly loaded and driven, as to speed.

Accidents from the breaking of a spring, or of one of the links by which the coach is attached to them, are now almost unknown: because, except in a few improper instances, the springs are now so arranged and placed, that, in case of the breaking of any one or more of them, the coach merely settles down two or three inches, and then rests on a solid, instead of an elastic bearing, in such a way, that it may proceed on to a town, where other springs can be applied, with no other inconvenience but from extra jolting on the way.

For these great and important improvements in stage coaches, we are entirely indebted to that highly meritorious individual, Mr. John Palmer, who projected, and, after encountering a host of difficulties, in the year 1784 carried into effect, the admirable system of our mail coaches, which, since that time, have scarcely undergone the slightest change of construction; the invention and introduction of which coaches, were unaccompanied by that noise and puffing with which minor schemers and professed inventors, too often assail and nauseate the public ear.

The chief, and almost the only considerable danger which now attends stage-coach travelling, arises from the reprehensible practice of placing heavy luggage on the roofs of the coaches, and the too common disregard of those salutary laws which limit the height of luggage on the roof of a four-horse coach to twenty-four inches, and to eighteen inches height for a two-horse coach; and which prohibit any coach luggage to rise more than ten feet nine inches above the road, under the penalty of 5*l.* per inch above that height! It is not merely the danger of an over-turn, which is occasioned by high and heavy luggage on the

* Much curious information regarding the invention and early history of Coaches will be found in our 19th volume, p. 559, and 20th volume, p. 1.

the roof; but, when unfortunately an axletree breaks, or a wheel comes off, especially a fore one, or the coach overturns whilst the same is proceeding briskly forwards, this heavy mass of luggage is precipitated obliquely forwards to the ground; and, in too many of such instances, the luggage falls upon, and maims or kills, the persons who previously have fallen from the box and front of the coach: amongst whom, it is well known, that the coachman rarely escapes unhurt; and the same would, we apprehend, appear, with regard to the other front outside passengers, if the published accounts oftener distinguished the previous seats of those who have been injured from an overturn.

The *safety-coaches* lately introduced, (see our 47th volume, p. 155,) which not only exclude luggage from the roofs, but persons also, and deposit the luggage lower than the inside seats of the coach, are a great and valuable improvement, which, it is hoped, may become more general; and, in the mean time, passengers will be wanting in due regard to their own and other travellers' safety, if they do not insist on a rigid compliance with the law above alluded to, as to the height of luggage piled on the roof.

The writer offers these remarks, with no wish to harrass or injure that meritorious class, the owners and drivers of stage-coaches, in behalf of whom, when unjustly borne upon, he has more than once exercised his pen, and still less with any view to excite exaggerated fears for their personal safety, in the travellers by stage-coaches, particularly those on the outside and front of the coach; because, during many years past, this has been his own favourite mode and place in travelling; and, in proof of the comparatively small number of personal injuries which occur, he can safely say, that he never yet in travelling saw personal harm happen to any one; and he knows several veteran coach travellers, who often and usefully make the same declaration, for allaying the unavailing fears expressed by others.

According to a late edition of Cary's "Itinerary," it appears, that fifty coach-inns in London send out and receive more than 700 different stage and mail coaches, each of which, on the average, probably convey passen-

gers 1000 miles within each week! Besides which, 127 villages, or places in the environs of London, each enjoy the advantage of short stages, most of which have several such stage-coaches: to many of these places, the departures are hourly, and even half-hourly, in some cases, during the busy hours of the day.

In addition to which, the same most useful work enumerates 133 inns in our provincial cities and towns; and particularizes the hours of departing, and arriving, of more than 700 stage-coaches, running from and to these inns, a large proportion of them on the cross-roads, between the towns, on the direct or main roads, which radiate on all sides from the metropolis: many of these cross-stages go and return daily, and some oftener, between these provincial towns.

All which, taken together, presents an extent of travelling by public or stage-coaches, and with a celerity of motion, which has no parallel upon earth; and, compared with which, the number of accidents occasioning personal injury, which are published, or even all such as really happen, are so exceedingly small, as to show the risk in any particular journey to be almost insensible; and even this small risk may be yet further lessened, by travellers vigilantly observing, taking notes, and the addresses of proper persons who may be present as witnesses; and, when thus furnished, privately admonishing the coach-proprietors, on every case of misconduct punishable by law; and, whenever neglect, or refusal of every practicable redress happening, to follow up the same by prosecution; particularly in cases of drunkenness by the coachman, or of furious driving or racing against other carriages, or, lastly, whenever luggage is to an illegal extent piled on the top of a coach.

In the detection of this latter and serious offence, every toll-collector is required by law, under a penalty, to assist, by measuring the height of the luggage, on the demand of any passenger; and, towards which salutary purpose, the trustees and surveyor of every road ought to concur, by furnishing each toll-house with a two-foot rule, and with two deal staves each exactly ten feet nine inches long, joined together by about 2½ yards of whip-cord, the two ends of which cord should be fast nailed on to the tops of the

the staves. Which staves, brought out of the toll-house, and placed upright on the opposite sides of a coach, in such situations as would stretch the attached cord tight, over or close by the side of the highest parts of the luggage, would, without more than two minutes detaining of the coach, give the means of seeing, whether the luggage was within the statutable height, by its passing freely under the level whip-cord (at ten feet nine inches above the road), or, the means of measuring with the rule, any inches of excess of height which might appear; and, of which latter fact, notes should be taken by various of the passengers, who should not hesitate in giving their addresses; which combined proceedings, would soon awe coach-proprietors and drivers into a respectful compliance with this useful law.

The vans, or caravans, established a few years ago for carrying parcels of goods only (and no passengers,) with similar regularity, dispatch, and safety, as by the stage-coaches, between the metropolis and the chief manufacturing and trading towns, are an excellent relief, to the stage-coaches, from a mass of heavy and cumbrous packages, which, before these vans came into use, impeded these coaches, and greatly endangered the lives of passengers.

It has been with concern, therefore, that the writer has of late noticed various newspaper attacks on these vehicles (merely because one of them had the misfortune to overturn in the Strand), which ought to receive the support of the public, as the mode of sending all heavy and cumbrous goods; reserving, at the same time, to the stage and mail coaches, the small and light parcels, as the means of enabling them to extensively carry passengers and their luggage at reasonable rates.

In the autumn of 1819, Mr. Henry Burgess proposed a plan for more expeditiously conveying of letters between the metropolis and the chief manufacturing and trading towns, in light two-wheeled carriages, drawn by pairs of horses, the particulars of whose scheme is fully detailed in our 48th volume, p. *385; but, as the conveyance of passengers, on which it has been mainly our present purpose to treat, formed no part of Mr. Burgess's plan, and the same having been laid aside, after a trial which has cost the public several thousand pounds, we shall not enlarge further thereon.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 373.

In pursuance of the new Turnpike Act, "every stage-coach carrying passengers at separate fares," has since the 1st of the present month (September) borne a number, furnished from the stamp-office in Somerset-house, on each of its doors; the penalty for neglect of which, is 20l. per day! These numbers will prove very useful to a traveller for identifying the particular coach by which he may have taken or booked a place, especially if, as in Scotland, a ticket (containing the number, sum paid, and time of starting,) were given by the book-keeper to the traveller, to be by him afterwards produced to the coachmen or book-keepers on the road, as occasions might require; or useful to them, or the public, in case of over-loading, or any criminal misconduct by the coachman. The names given to stage-coaches, since they multiplied so much, have had their use towards identifying these vehicles, although less perfectly so than the numbers in conjunction therewith will now do: one of the earliest named coaches which the writer recollects, was "the Hope," running to Sheffield, something more than thirty years ago.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MANY a would-be wit, who has Joe Miller constantly on his lips, might probably be induced to make a pilgrimage to his grave, if he knew that it was as near to him as the place called the *Green Church-yard*, or burying-ground, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn fields, belonging to the parish of St. Clement Dane, and close by the once celebrated Lincoln's Inn-fields Theatre, where Garrick became so famous, and now as celebrated for being Spode's *depôt* for china, &c.—Miller's epitaph, by Stephen Duck, is on a handsome stone, on the left-hand side as you enter the burial-ground, nearly under the windows of the work-house; which inscription was originally on another stone, but time had taken such liberties with it, that in the year 1816 the churchwarden for the time being, greatly to his credit, as I think, caused the present one to be erected. He certainly has tacked himself to Joe Miller by his explanation at the bottom of the stone; and probably hopes, and in some degree deserves, to share a little of his immortality; though at present he is on this side the

F f

grave,

grave, and a highly respectable man, and I for one wish he may long remain here, and so postpone even the commencement of his portion of immortality to a very distant day.

I append the inscription on the present stone.

J. M. LACEY.

Here lie the remains of
honest Joe Miller,
who was
a tender husband,
a sincere friend,
a facetious companion,
and an excellent comedian.

He departed this life the 15th day of
August, 1738, aged 54 years.

If humour, wit, and honesty, could save
The hum'rous, witty, honest, from the
grave,
The grave had not so soon this tenant
found,
Whom honesty, and wit, and humour,
crown'd.
Could but esteem and love preserve our
breath,
And guard us longer from the stroke of
death,
The stroke of death on him had later fell,
Whom all mankind esteem'd and lov'd so
well.

S. DUCK.

From respect to social worth,
mirthful qualities, and histronic excellence, commemorated by poetic talent in humble life, the above inscription, which time had nearly obliterated, has been preserved, and transferred to this stone, by order of Mr. Jarvis Buck, churchwarden,
A.D. 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent of July, on the Ancient Games and Diversions of the British People, seems to have been led into a mistake by Spelman, in supposing that our country wakes were derived from apparently an unknown Saxon word *wak*, which signified drinking. Our wakes and fairs corresponded with the Latin *vigilia* and *feria*. The Saxon *wacian* is the Gothic *waka*, to wake, to watch; and a wake was originally a sitting-up with a corpse until it was interred, or a passing the night previous to some religious festival in mirth and feasting, which is the French *veille*, from Latin *vigilia*. The Gothic *wauk*, Anglo-Saxon *wac*, *wæc*, signified a vigil, and also a watch or guard; and produced the Swedish *bewak*, German *bewach*, literally *be awake* or *on the watch*, which the French pronounce *bivouac*, now a military term for remaining on guard

during the night. The same amusing paper contains also a small etymological error concerning the word *wasail*. The Anglo-Saxon *was hale*, *was thu hale*, be hale, be thou hale, is from the regular verb *wesen*, to be, which in English is used only in the preterit tense.

T.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The ACTUAL STATE of the GREEK ISLANDS; by MARKAKY ZALLONI, a native of TINOS, physician to PRINCE ALEXANDER SUZZO.

(Concluded from our last, p. 116.)

EVEN the peasant cannot be persuaded to quit the spot that gave him birth without the prospect of some great advantage; and it is with the utmost difficulty that a well-bred female is prevailed upon to marry out of the island; and, even then, she never sells, but reserves her patrimony, in the hope of enjoying it some future day. In this island neither Turks, nor Jews, or Armenians, are to be seen. The Latin Catholics are inferior in number to the Greek Christians; and the inhabitants form three classes,—the nobles, the citizens, and the peasantry. The first class, full of pride and hauteur, disdains the other two; the second is distinguished by its mildness and urbanity; and the third, with the manners of the lower classes, still possesses some civility and politeness in their habits. The women of Tinos generally live to a greater age than the men, who, notwithstanding, preserve their strength and vigour to a considerable period. The fecundity of the female is remarkable; mothers suckle their own children. Here are few unnatural births: on the contrary, the kindness of nature is such, that there are no professed *accoucheurs* in the island. A few ignorant women, very proud of their profession, answer all the purposes for which they are wanted.

The clergy of both churches are numerous, and parishes of sixty-six villages are served by their curates, whose salaries are very trifling.

The young people, till the period of their marriage, remain in absolute dependance upon their parents, who never permit them to drink wine or spirits before they are twenty or twenty-five years of age. Cards and other games are also severely prohibited; their education in general, however, is badly managed, and of course fails

in its object. When a child cries or is unruly, they threaten him, or endeavour to intimidate him; for instance, they say, if he is not pacified, the Turk will come and carry him away. As the children have seen their parents themselves tremble before the Turk, they of course look upon him as a most formidable object. The terror on these occasions is so great, that when a Turk has by chance landed on the island, the children are alarmed, and flee to conceal themselves. Besides a large school at Ximara, there are what are called half-boarding schools in the villages, where the children of the neighbouring hamlets attend, and bring with them every morning their food for the day. Here they read several religious books; as the Psalms of David, the Offices of the Virgin, the Holy Week, the Lives of the Saints, &c. These they read continually, without ceasing, from the beginning to the end of the year; and, without comprehending them, learn them by heart. After several years thus passed, when these children are taken home, it frequently happens that they are not perfect in any rule of grammar, and unable to write a letter correctly, or go through the simplest rule in arithmetic.

Notwithstanding the most profound ignorance reigns throughout the Archipelago, and even all through the Levant, the Greeks of Fanel, one of the quarters of Constantinople, are a striking exception. The dogmas of religion are not excluded in the education of these Greeks; but they have excellent masters, who carefully instruct them in ancient and modern Greek, rhetoric, history, geography, and the useful sciences in general; so that men may frequently be found among them, who would do honour to the most enlightened countries, and even rival their celebrated ancestors.

Relative to diet, it may be observed that eating mutton and beef is entirely confined to the great festivals; but, as almost every villager breeds pigeons, a great quantity are killed in the course of the year. Fresh fish is also eaten; but these islanders have an astonishing aversion to salt or smoked fish. They make little use of their goat's milk; less that of the sheep and cow's milk. The bread, in almost all the islands of the Archipelago, is made of barley-meal, sometimes mixed with wheat or rye: good

white bread is only employed as offerings at the altars, or to be found upon the tables of the nobles. In the course of a day such a quantity of pure water is drank, as would appear astonishing to a stranger, if it did not serve to promote a most abundant perspiration, indispensably necessary for health; and, notwithstanding the quantity and quality of the wines in the island, the inhabitants are never guilty of excess at meals. The women scarcely drink at all, and any man passionately fond of wine is hated and despised; so that only a few seamen and aged men dare to give themselves up to any thing like excess. The women, and the unmarried in particular, amuse themselves with chewing the *mastic of Scio*, as they say to preserve the whiteness of their teeth; but the consequent discharge of saliva often produces a lean habit, and sometimes terminates in consumption.

Besides the red woollen cap, which conceals the hair, the costume of these islanders differs very little from that of the others in the Archipelago. This red woollen cap is peculiar to the island of Tinos, and some others, and originated in a privilege granted by the Turks, when these places surrendered; hence no other Greeks dare appear before a Turk with this kind of night-cap.

The merchants of Tinos who trade to Italy wear hats and neckcloths, in the European fashion; to which they sometimes add a kind of Turkish riding habit, and a mantle called *zabee*, forming altogether a very ridiculous appearance, different from any nation or people. All the nobles wear the European habit, and in this they are imitated by many of the young men who have served as clerks at Constantinople, or at Smyrna.

— In the whole island of Tinos neither cottages nor cabins are to be seen; the houses are of stone, and tolerably well built, being composed of a ground-floor and an upper story. The first consists of two divisions: the one looking towards the street sometimes contains the pigs and the fowls; this is called *kiela*. The second division, separated by a wall, is both a cellar and store-house, and contains the large earthen vessels in which grain, wine, and figs, are preserved. Those that contain wine are covered with a flat stone, which is said to prevent this, as well as grain or figs, from spoiling. In some of the old cellars, caves are found

found, which were dug in the time of the Venetians, to conceal their riches from the ravages of the Turks. The upper stories of the houses are always reserved for lodgings, &c. and vary according to the fortune of the proprietors. The anti-chamber, if such it may be called, is always above the store-room; the furniture consists of a small sofa, a table, around which about a dozen persons may sit, and several chairs. The saloon generally contains several large chests, from eight to ten feet long, and three or four feet over; these are used for clothes, &c. Against the walls we saw pictures and images, chiefly representing saints. The tops of the houses are raised like terraces, around which saffron is always planted. Each house, besides these, possesses a large balcony, and a court or yard, before the street-door. The inhabitants observe a custom, throughout the whole island, of placing crowns, called *protomaghia*, over all the doors of the houses, at a certain time of the year, formed of green ears of corn and various flowers. This is the business of the master of the house, unless he is prevented by the young lovers, who take it upon themselves. It is customary with them to suspend these crowns from the doors of their sweethearts, and sometimes to deposit with them a pot of honey, some sweetmeats, or a nest of granivorous birds; but, if the fair one is supposed to have treated her swain with cruelty, instead of a granivorous nest, he substitutes that of a bird of prey, and most commonly a screech-owl.

In the island of Tinos the father of a child always announces its birth by the discharge of a musket. The neighbouring villages being thus warned, on the day of baptism a festival is prepared, more or less sumptuous, according to circumstances, but almost entirely composed of pastry, fruits, and *liqueurs* of every species. Upon the return of the company from church, they come to congratulate the mother, and wish her the *cala saranda*, or the perfect enjoyment of her health for forty days; and, as numbers of females here die of puerperal fevers, steps are taken to prepare them for confession, &c. Whenever an inhabitant of a village dies, the bells at the place are tolled; and, if the person is much esteemed, those also of the neighbouring villages. Persons are hired to

lament over the dead, whose bodies are always seized upon by the priests at the expiration of twenty-four hours, and immediately interred in the church. This ceremony finished, they return to the house of the relatives of the deceased, where they find a table laid out much in the same manner as that after baptism. Hunger and thirst being satisfied, they pronounce a *requiem*, and, if there be a will, the notary reads it to the family. Mourning is constantly worn one year; after that time the survivors begin gradually to throw off the remembrance of the deceased, especially if he has not bequeathed them any thing. Widows, however, continue in mourning a number of years, during which they are never seen in the promenades, or at any places of amusement. The greatest number never marry again: but it is quite otherwise with the men; they are very slightly affected with the loss of their wives; and yet a second wife is never so much esteemed as the first, whose graces and virtues are made a constant theme. The four Lents in the year are sometimes kept with great precision; but, by way of indemnification, the excesses which follow are pregnant with danger.

Some of the inhabitants, especially the women, lay themselves under an obligation to abstain from figs till the 15th of August, in honour of the *Virgin Mary*, who they suppose will preserve them from intermittent fevers; but till this period figs are generally unripe, and difficult of digestion.

In the winter, both sexes, particularly the villagers, have nightly assemblies at each other's houses; where the young women knit silk stockings, the married women cotton, whilst the aged spin flax, &c. The men during this time recount their adventures in turn, or read some amusing histories. Sometimes the young women sing; or, to vary their amusement, tell stories of fairies, or recite fables. When at the houses of aged or pious persons, they read the lives of saints, or engage in religious conversation. These meetings, which commence about six in the evening, are often continued till midnight, and sometimes till one in the morning; and generally continue from the 1st of November till Palm Sunday, when every housekeeper begins to clean the house, and prepare pastry for Easter.

During

During summer, most people sleep with their windows open, and some even on the tops of the houses, without any other precaution except that of covering the head.

In almost all the villages the churches are richly decorated, and most of the inhabitants go there to hear mass, before they commence their daily labours; besides these, there are small chapels in the environs of the villages, in which lamps are kept burning during the whole of Saturday. Mass is performed in these chapels only once a year; but they are mostly used as resting-places, during the processions from one village to another.

St. John's Eve is always a festival, when every housekeeper makes a large bonfire of vine-stalks, in his fore-court or balcony. Over this fire every one of the family is expected to jump three times, exclaiming, "Here I leave my sins and my fleas." Even the women perform this ceremony, with children in their arms; and this curious exclamation is generally repeated by the younger branches of the family during two or three days after. This *fête* concludes with eating roasted heads of garlick and bread, the only indulgence allowed on St. John's Eve, which is considered as a kind of fast, in honour of the saint; but in the evening the young girls go round to all the houses with a vessel half filled with water, into which every one throws a token or pledge. On St. John's Day they all meet again, and a child is selected to draw the prizes or forfeits, when some act of penance is imposed upon each of the winners. The game is called *Clydonas*.

The young men frequently serenade their mistresses, when the songs sung under their windows are accompanied by the lute or guitar. In the concluding couplet the lover always endeavours to introduce his name. If known to the father, he is frequently invited in, with his friends, though his passion may not be approved. Sometimes it happens that a young girl is carried off, when, as her own consent is supposed to be obtained, that of her father soon follows. After an adventure of this kind, no person excepting the lover would marry a young woman who had thus eloped.

No women can rival the wives of Tinos in industry. They sometimes assist their husbands in agriculture;

generally rising early. Their first duty is to go to mass; on their return they dress the children, give them their breakfast, and then dispatch them to school, with their provision, for the whole day. Dinner is not only prepared, but taken to the husband, when at work out of doors. It is also the business of the wife to look after the pigs, and collect green herbs for their food, and that of the goats; to look after the garden; carry the barley to the mill; feed the silk-worms, &c.; and, in her hours of leisure, to spin flax, silk, or cotton. On the Monday she washes the linen out of doors, and on Friday and Saturday bakes bread for the consumption of the following week. In all these labours, it is to be understood that the young girls assist as far as may be in their power; and, from such examples of activity, order, and economy, they generally become excellent housewives.

As the women are exclusively charged with the care of the silk-worms, they are obliged to climb the mulberry trees to gather the leaves: these trees are lofty, and accidents frequently occur which prove fatal.

On Sundays almost every family makes a party to go into the neighbouring villages, to visit their friends, or the newly-married couples; and sometimes to keep some Saint's day, or to attend those festivals called *paneghiria*, always succeeded by dancing, and other sports. Devotion is the pretext, but the principal motive is the desire of seeing and being seen, particularly among the young people; but the islanders in general differ considerably from several others in the Archipelago, in their love of society, and the cheerfulness of their manners. It may be also observed, that, unlike the other islands, no handmills are used in Tinos for grinding corn, by which a great loss of time is sustained. On the contrary, almost all the hills here are crowned with windmills, built of stone, in the form of round towers. From the ill-constructed wood-work, and the length of the sails, which give too much scope to the wind, it is no uncommon thing, during a hurricane, to see the dome, the mill, and its sails, all carried away together; which, besides the damage it occasions, frequently proves fatal to those in the mill at the time.

The islanders in general agree in ascribing very extensive power to the devil.

devil. This is not surprising, when we consider the irresistible inclination that most men have for the marvellous, connected with superstitious ideas, suggested by education, and fortified by habit. Under this predicament, the most extravagant and absurd fictions take the shape of the clearest facts. This is generally the case with the people of Tinos: from their earliest infancy they have heard talk of Satan, who they have been given to understand takes almost as great a part in the affairs of this world as God himself; and, in fact, that God makes use of him as the executioner of his wrath.

Hence these prejudices enter into the treatment of diseases; and in some cases a physician would be driven out of the house, should he dare to make his appearance: in his place, a priest is sent for, who attends with a great book, out of which he reads a number of prayers; and, resting the book upon the head of the sick person, conjures the devil to come out of him. These exorcising priests enjoy various degrees of reputation: those who are so fortunate as to be called in just at the crisis or turn of a disease, of course rank higher than others, and are better paid.

As they bury their dead in the principal village churches, it sometimes happens that an argillaceous and dry earth found in the ground retards the putrefaction of the bodies by absorbing their humidity. When this is perceived, upon opening the tombs for a fresh burial, the bodies are taken up; but, as soon as the heart is taken out and burnt, they are replaced as before,—the relatives being then persuaded that nothing can retard the process of decomposition.

A case of this kind, however, never occurs without causing great vexation to the family of the deceased; as the former persuade themselves that he is rejected both by heaven and hell, and hence it is that the earth refuses an asylum to his remains. Marvellous stories are sure to follow a circumstance of this kind. One has seen the deceased in the night; another at noon-day; a third has been awakened by him at midnight; and a fourth has heard his chains rattle. These rumours, little or nothing at first, are at length received as indubitable truth; and the simple people believe that, to expiate his sins, the dead appears to

frighten the living: that he pulls some by the toes whilst in their beds, and runs away with victuals; and is often seen going through thorns, hedges, and bushes, in the shape of a dog, or some other animal. Instead of opposing these errors, the priests encourage them, by ordering the families to repeat a *requiem* and an *ave* every day, for the repose of these perturbed spirits. They are also enjoined to be very careful in shutting up all the apartments every night, and put a cross of wax upon each of the doors; besides paying for masses, &c.

Lovers however, who it seems are not so superstitious as the rest, avail themselves of this universal panic to forward their nocturnal meetings. When they appear in the villages, &c. dragging chains after them, every one not in the secret shuns their approach; besides, the houses being closely shut, according to the priests' orders, these fleshy phantoms easily mount the terraces, or slip in at the windows, to meet their partners,—who on these occasions are actuated by a passion very different from fear.

This kind of superstition is not peculiar to Tinos, but is common to all the islands of the Levant; where the people firmly believe in spectres and phantoms, which they distinguish by various denominations.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PUBLIC BATHS in the EAST.

(From the *Revue Encyclopedique*.)

THE high value which the eastern nations attach to their baths, and the care with which they attend to their construction and embellishment, are well known. To these they consider themselves as indebted for one of the most elegant accommodations which improved and polished life affords. The attention of both sexes, respectively, is turned to them, as administering a source of gratification, and especially after intervals of toil and labour, either bodily or mental. They are not merely subservient to ease and luxury; but, from the peculiar circumstances of burning climates,—where nature sickens, and where water and coolness are the common wants,—the use and effects of them are indispensable.

For the furtherance of this pleasure, the more opulent have marbles in abundance, in all their baths, and rich basins

basins with *jetteaux*, or spouting fountains. When the skin is well impregnated with the vapour, a servant rubs it with a hairy glove over his hand: this exertion is succeeded by repose on soft, smooth cushions, with coffee and sherbet for a repast.

There are public baths for the women, and on such occasions the range and scope of their recreations are more expanded, becoming so many substitutes for promenades and festivals. Here they communicate their sentiments, schemes, troubles; display their jewels, ornaments of finery, rich and gay attire; tell confidential secrets, &c. In these occurrences their feelings are warmly excited; and it is thus they console themselves for the degrading treatment to which they are subjected.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXV.

Retrospective Review, No. 11.

IT is with much pleasure that we observe this useful publication supporting with spirit and ability the respectable station it has attained; and continuing to discriminate, with the judgment it has hitherto shewn in the selection of its subjects, between such portions of our elder literature as have, from various causes, fallen into unmerited neglect, and such as owe their obscurity to their own intrinsic worthlessness. This point it is not always very easy to hit; nor to say when it is worth while to draw a hundred "frailties from their dread abode," for the sake of a few scattered beauties. We think that, on the whole, this nice task is discharged with great tact and discretion, and that the Review pursues its retrogressive path with no little felicity, between authors of merit, who are familiar with the public, and those who have sunk too low ever to mount once more "amongst the swans of Thames."

To those who are at all acquainted with the labours of Daniel Defoe, and if his pages are opened they are sure to be perused, the *first article* will appear to be almost as uncalled for as a critique upon our old friend Robinson Crusoe. But, however singular it may appear to the admirers of Defoe, it is nevertheless true, that the bulk of his works, although full of the

peculiar genius which rendered that tale so universally popular, are almost a dead letter to the general reader. *The History of the Great Plague in London in the year 1665*, professedly written by a citizen who lived the whole time in London, is precisely one of those topics which Defoe delighted to handle; and in this, as in all his other pieces, he has so amalgamated fiction with fact, and so artfully supplied the deficiencies of information from the stores of his own fancy, as to produce a picture of rivetting interest and dreadful effect. The propriety of this kind of romance-writing may be fairly questioned; and the critique contains some very just observations on the subject. But it is almost impossible, in reading this *History*, to believe Defoe to be any other than a faithful chronicler; and, indeed, on this subject, even his exuberant fancy might range at large within the limits of its real horrors. The extracts given us here are very interesting, and must induce those who are not already acquainted with it to refer to the original work. In the next number we are promised a general review of this disease, considered in a literary and historical point of view.

We next meet with a pleasing article on the *Poetical Literature of Spain*, from the same pen, to which this Review is indebted for several excellent communications of a similar nature. The researches of the critic are here directed to Spanish poetry previous to the fifteenth century; and, highly as we appreciate his industry and talents, which have developed and adorned these rude memorials, we cannot but be of opinion with himself, that it would be impossible to master the works of those ages, "but for some object of criticism or historical research." To the examination of the Moorish or Arabic school of poetry, which the writer proposes to undertake in a separate paper, we may look for more favourable specimens of Spanish genius than are here afforded. The versions, to which the originals are subjoined, are very happily executed.

Dr. CUDWORTH'S *Intellectual System of the Universe, wherein all the reason and philosophy of Atheism is confuted, and its impossibility demonstrated, &c.* next passes under review; but the work is too voluminous to admit of more than a broken and partial glimpse

glimpse of its numerous arguments. It was originally intended to disprove the doctrine of necessity; but the classical learning of the author led him to treat his subject more like a schoolman than a philosopher, and few will be found in the present day to follow him, or even his reviewer, through the dogmas of hylozoic and atomic Atheism, and the hypothesis of a plastic nature. It is singular enough that the learned doctor, who applied his great talents and erudition to disprove the theories of Atheism, and to support the Christian religion, was himself charged with being a Deist, and even an Atheist; a fate which he, however, shares in common with other pious men, who have fairly investigated the grounds of natural religion. Such is the blind rage of bigotry and intolerance, that by merely venturing to state the question as to the being and attributes of the Deity, for the very purpose of affirming them, the unfortunate philosopher incurs the obloquy of adopting the doctrines which he denies. In the eyes of genuine orthodoxy, even argument, however sound and favourable, is an offence; and an enquirer, however devout, is an enemy.

Much commendation is bestowed in the fourth paper upon the *Poems of Thomas Randolph*, which unquestionably possess great merit, and are fully entitled to the prominent station which the good taste of the reviewer assigns to them. The least exceptionable of his pieces, in point of decorum, (for in this virtue he was sometimes deficient,) and by far the most vigorous and original, is the "Muses' Looking-glass," on which alone he may rest his fame. The extremes of all the passions are contrasted, in a dramatic form, with their opposites, and are touched upon with a degree of force and humour which have not been often surpassed. In the argument of the Epicure, we are reminded of one of the finest passages in *Comus*, to which it may probably have afforded some hints, and with which it will bear a comparison.

Nature has been bountiful
To provide pleasures, and shall we be niggards
At plenteous boards? He's a discourteous guest
That will observe a diet at a feast:
When Nature thought the earth alone too little
To find us meat, and therefore stor'd the air
With winged creatures; not contented yet,
She made the water fruitful, to delight us.—
Did she do this to have us eat with temperance?
Or when she gave so many different odours
Of spices, unguents, and all sorts of flowers,
She cry'd not, "Stop your noses:" would she give us
So sweet a choir of wing'd musicians,

To have us deaf? Or when she plac'd us here,
Here in a paradise, where such pleasing prospects,
So many ravishing colours, entice the eye,
Was it to have us wink? When she bestow'd
So powerful faces, such commanding beauties,
On many glorious nymphs, was it to say,
Be chaste and continent? Not to enjoy
All pleasures, and at full, were to make Nature
Guilty of that she ne'er was guilty of,—
A vanity in her works.

—Milton must have been acquainted with these lines; and we are rather surprised the coincidence escaped the reviewer. It is enough to say, that the whole composition is supported with the same spirit, and abounds with entertainment and instruction. It deserves to be re-edited, and to be generally known.

The works of Milton, whether in prose or verse, have long since passed the ordeal of criticism, and can receive no accession to their publicity and fame. But his *History of Britain, continued to the Norman Conquest*, which supplies the subject of the fifth article, being merely a fragment, and treating for the most part of a fabulous era, neither has been nor will be frequently referred to. It is chiefly valuable for the vigour of its style, and the manly and characteristic sentiments which flow from the noble mind of its author on every suitable occasion. It cannot be sufficiently lamented that his genius was not employed on some more important period of history, and, above all, of his own times; which, however, he appears obliquely to decline in a striking passage, where he remarks, "with a just loathing and disdain,"—not altogether inapplicable to more modern circumstances,—"not only how unworthy, how perverse, how corrupt, but often how ignoble, how petty, how below all history, the persons and the actions were, who either by fortune, or some rude election, had attained, as a sore judgment and ignominy upon the land, to have chief sway in managing the commonwealth." Milton was proud, and knew well that he "had laid his just hands on that golden key," which opens the portals of fame; and he was unwilling, by any act of his, to make them more accessible to men and deeds only deserving of contempt and oblivion. The historian of the commonwealth he could not be; and he would never have stooped to be that of Charles the Second.

A very entertaining account ensues of Mr. AMORY's *Memoirs, containing the Lives of several Ladies of Great Britain*; and we cordially concur in all

all the admiration which the writer by no means sparingly expresses, both of the author and his very original and curious work. Mr. Amory stood forth as the champion of Unitarianism, at a time when its professors were few and inconsiderable; but his prolific fancy created a host of fair proselytes in this work, and its companion, *the Life of John Bunce*, upon whom he lavished all gifts and accomplishments, endowing them plentifully with his own principles, and enabling them "to give reasons for the faith which was in them." The main distinction between these volumes and *John Bunce* is, that the latter fortunate hero successively marries the beautiful disputants with whom he so miraculously meets. He was an Abelard with twenty Heloisas. Replete with able and ingenious argument, with true piety and warm benevolence, and enriched with vivid descriptions and agreeable fictions, these two works may be truly recorded, in the words of the reviewer, who has in every respect done justice to his subject, as "two of the most extraordinary productions of British intellect."

The Plays of JOHN MARSTON, to which the seventh article is devoted, met with temporary success on the stage, to sink into speedy and lasting neglect. We think the reviewer is inclined, with all the reservations he makes, to estimate them too highly. His plots are improbable, his characters overstrained, and his sentiments hyperbolical. To nature and true passion he could never attain. These must, "unsought, be won;" and all Marston's efforts, though he showed a vigorous intellect in the attempt, were unsuccessful.

Of all the fanciful and positive theorists who have discussed the origin of the world, Dr. BURNET stands at the head. His *Sacred Theory of the Earth; containing an account of the original of the earth, and of all the general changes which it hath already undergone, or is to undergo, till the consummation of all things*,—is one of the boldest undertakings ever conceived; and the doctor has stretched his imagination "to the crack of doom" to perform it. But the cosmogony or creation of the world has puzzled philosophers of all ages. What a medley of opinions have they not broached upon the creation of the world! Sanconiathon, Manetho, Berosus, and Ocellus Lucanus, MONTHLY MAG. No. 373.

have all attempted it in vain. The latter has these words, *Anarchon arakai atclutaion to pan*, which imply that all things have neither beginning nor end. Manetho also, who lived about the time of Nebuchadon-Asser, Asser being a Syriac word usually applied as a surname to the kings of that country, as Teglath Prael-Asser, Nabon-Asser,—he, I say, formed a conjecture equally absurd. But, with the erudite Mr. Ephraim Jenkinson, the want of whose full opinion on this point is an irreparable loss to science—we must beg pardon; we are straying from the question. We gather from another authority, of more modern date than Sanconiathon, that the world was created on the 6th of September, on a Friday, a little after four o'clock in the afternoon. When a system is to be built, the more precise it is rendered the better; and Burnet was quite right in laying the foundations of the earth, and afterwards striking them from under it, with all the "pomp, pride, and circumstance, of glorious" ruin that he could conceive. Nor did he once stoop to qualify his narrations with the words which so often add an air of candour to Daniel Defoe's tales,—*"if the story be true."* We may stand excused for not treating this well-known *Theory* with seriousness, as it is purely "a gay creature of the element" of fancy, and wholly destitute of any scientific support; but, as a natural romance, full of sublime imagery and eloquent reasoning, we hold it in the highest respect, and acquiesce in all the observations of the reviewer.

The number concludes with an addition to the series of excellent papers on the works of Lord Bacon, in which we are presented, from his *Letters*, with copious extracts, illustrative of his fortunes and feelings, from the restless ambition of his youth to the despair and degradation of his old age. It is, indeed, "a sight for pity to peruse," to see so lofty an intellect lie groveling at the feet of power. But we would fain hope, for the honour of human nature, that there is much truth in Bacon's insinuation, that "these things were *vitia temporis*, and not *vitia hominis*;" and that his sycophancy and venality, like the grosser freedoms of Shakspeare, must not be weighed without some allowance against the nicer manners and more liberal opinions

nions of the present day. Even with this statement, it is impossible to peruse, without impatience and disgust, his self recorded humiliation, and his ignoble appeals to those who triumphed over the fallen judge, and forgot, or were unable to appreciate, the genius destined to immortality. It is curious to observe how philosophically Bacon analyses the subject of judicial bribery, with which he seems quite familiar, and how candidly he measures out his own degree of delinquency. This shameful blot upon the judgment-seat is now removed, we trust, for ever; and for our own parts, we could be well content that our chancellors, like our other judges, should intermeddle neither with politics, nor with bribes. These stumbling blocks apart, the unfortunate Bacon "had then stood happy;" and matters would not proceed with less satisfaction and dispatch in that honourable court, if his successors had as little to do with the one as they have with the other.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH of a PLAN to afford complete RELIEF and great IMPROVEMENT to the AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING, and COMMERCIAL INTERESTS, combined with highly important FINANCIAL ADVANTAGES.

BY a comprehensive, provisional, legislative enactment, promptly carried into effect, to reduce in value, by one-half, the paper currency, the funds, taxes, duties, rent of houses and land, tolls, debts, salaries, wages, prices of corn, and almost all things except gold and silver, with other requisite exceptions and adjustments.

Among the various regulations, the fundholder, actually a foreigner by birth and residence, to be exempted, with the reserve that he should not transfer his stock for its primary amount sooner than seven years, giving him the option of them, taking the value it bore just previous to the promulgation of the law, or of selling out, in the mean time, for whatever he could obtain. Provisions and compensations to be made to the merchant under engagements with foreigners, &c. &c.

The amount of stock held by foreigners is by no means so great, nor would many other objections, when duly considered, present any insuperable obstacle; but, on the other hand,

the benefits attainable would infinitely outweigh those objections and difficulties.

Among the prominent beneficial consequences,—a very large sum would be immediately derivable from the Bank, because only one-half of the bullion or hard money, which the Bank ought to possess, would then be required. The other half, (whatever number of millions it might be,) would become disposable national property, and then be twice its present value. Only half the gold and silver now required would then be wanted, to secure a metallic currency, and preserve the solvency of the Bank.

The great reduction in the value of manufactured goods would confer the power of extending the old, and open new and extensive, channels of trade and commerce. Agricultural produce being at half the present value, the grower would be enabled to export; and could find a remunerating price abroad, if he could not obtain it at home. The agricultural, manufacturing, and trading classes, by acquiring additional activity and prosperity, would reciprocally benefit each other.

Most of those who have gone, and are daily going, abroad to live cheap, and many others partly actuated by motives of pleasure and economy, would return, or not go,—as the chief cause of their going abroad would cease; and the mere diffusion of their expenditure in this country would, under the present circumstances, be gaining a point of no small national importance.

Foreigners who, in consequence of the high rate of all expenses in this country, can neither visit nor reside among us, nor avail themselves of our highly advanced state of the arts, sciences, our seminaries, or other desirable objects,—would then, by more generally resorting here, contribute to our improvement and prosperity.

The cheapness of our products would not only tend to increase the import of foreign articles of commerce, and render the duties on them more effective, but enable us to supply other countries with a greater quantity of British and many additional foreign exportable articles; cause an increased influx of the precious metals; and force a passage for our goods and trading, even where they are prohibited.

bited. Some articles might be exported at a price so extremely low, as to make it hardly a question whether they could not be made to yield an additional source of revenue.

Instead of reducing all the taxes and duties exactly one-half, the apportioning those regulations would afford an opportunity for some important financial advantages.

One of the first consequences, when the provisional law had ceased, would be a gradual advance in the value of all things. As that effect took place, and as the debt would be something less than half its present amount, its weight would become progressively and proportionally lighter, and its final reduction be brought within the scale of probability.

Among the various schemes of financial amelioration, it is presumed there is no other mode which would so adequately avert the impending evils, or accomplish such eminent results, with fewer sacrifices and less difficulty. Although we may proceed even more smoothly in our present course than we have lately done, yet without a thorough and absolute system of retrenchment, or the aid of some extremely judicious and extraordinary efforts, either soon or late, and with its fatal and unknown consequences, the evil day must come.

TALavera.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRAITS of the MANNERS of WOMEN at PARIS.

THERE never was a finer day: in the gardens of the Tuilleries I met Madame P. and her daughter, a young lady of seven years old. She was in a morning dress, in which nothing was spared to heighten the effect of her charms. I addressed her. "Is it you?" *mon Dieu!* (says she,) Mr. V. from what part of the country do you come? it's quite an age since we saw you."—"Madame, business, and a thousand circumstances, have prevented me the pleasure of paying you my respects."—"However, you shall not escape me now."—"Madame, you flatter me too much."—"I shall return, and you will have the complaisance to accompany me."—"Nothing can make me, madame, more happy."

I presented her my arm, and we soon arrived. A small beautiful apartment, well furnished, glasses all round, an elegant sofa, was mounted with

a tasteful canopy, the whole hung with embroidered cambric: in short, it was the sanctuary of all that could dazzle the imagination.

"Jeanneton," (who was within call,) "what have you for dinner?" "Madame, some lentils."—"Is that all? monsieur dines here: add a little salad."—"Madame, infinitely grateful, but—" "No, I will take no excuse; I have determined it, and you shall dine. When my husband returns from his *bureau*, he will be very happy to see you."—"Madame, I know not how to resist."

Monsieur makes his appearance. "O! the kind-hearted man." "Setting compliments aside, let us approach the table (said he); for I breakfasted at nine, and it is now half past four, and I can eat with appetite."—We passed into the dining-room, sumptuously arranged; the table covered with a display of ornamental plated ware; no knife, but a silver spoon and fork for each guest, with napkins, and every one a small loaf to themselves. As the French term it, it was superb. Presently was ushered in, with great pomp, a small tureen, likewise apparently of silver, furnished with its splendid cover, and standing on a dish of the same metal. It was soup, which had been served up the day before, for Madame: but we were not to be entirely forgotten; for Jeanneton soon returned, and, with a gravity almost pontifical, placed on the centre of the table a dish of the finest English porcelain, large enough, if any thing were to follow it. I raised my eyes, and saw fuming about two quarts of lentils, four large onions, and three crusts of bread. This way of serving a dinner appeared to me at first very singular; but in this respect every one judges for himself.

As to the rest, the lentils were well dressed, and I was hungry, and ate my part; and, in so doing, did well, for I had only to wait for the small salad, which Madame had ordered on my arrival, to show me respect. In came all of a sudden the dessert; which consisted of a morsel of *Gruère* cheese, five large apples, with their cheeks upward, and two dozen raw chesnuts. She offered me some cheese, which I readily accepted; as to the rest of this magnificent finish, it was probably only designed by way of ceremony, as I was not asked to taste them. Though I could just discover that

that each article was served in the finest porcelain of Sevres. In the meanwhile, Monsieur begged me to excuse their frugality. "Your amiable friend knows perfectly well the difficulty of circumstances," said Madame.

"Jeanneton! my milliner—Is she come?" "Yes, Madame, she has brought the hat, the two caps, and a turban, which you ordered."—"Have you paid her the six louis?" "Yes, Madame. The shoemaker has also brought Monsieur's shoe, which he has mended, and asks fifteen sous."—"I think dear enough." "Has he also brought my boots of the blossom colour, which pleased me?" "No, madame, he says he can't sell them for less than twelve francs."—"Well, let it be so; for I never beat shopkeepers down for such trifling objects."—"Monsieur's taylor is here, who desires to know if my master wishes a surtout for the winter." "No: tell him that last year's is good enough. Besides, I must have two douilletts, and four robes; and I can hardly support even that expense. Hold! here's twelve sous: take what is necessary for the supper.—I have a box to-night at the Theatre Italien, and I hope Monsieur V. will do me the honour of his company." I went with her to the opera, but took care not to return to supper; the twelve sous had spoiled my appetite, and I repaired to my hotel, sent for the *traiteur*, and very soon made up for my abstemiousness at my lady's,—the brilliant, elegant, astonishing, and dazzling Madame P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a constant reader of your entertaining and useful Miscellany; and, as you have many judicious and well-informed correspondents, I shall

be obliged, if you will permit me to ask them a few questions.

Is it not very remarkable, that there should be efforts making at the same moment in France, Germany, Prussia, and Belgium, for the restriction of the liberty of the press?

Is not the only legitimate way of opposing error by bringing forward the truth?

Does truth need the aid of the sword?

Is there any precept of Christianity which authorizes fines and imprisonments for its defence?—Are not its rewards to be conferred in Heaven? and its penalties to be inflicted in a future world of misery?

Might not all our missionaries in foreign lands be imprisoned and fined? Are they not blasphemers against the established religion of the country?

Does a religion like Christianity, of divine origin, need to be defended by penal statutes?—Has it not successfully withstood the inveterate and malignant attacks of every age?—If it be of God, will it not stand and triumph, as it actually did in primitive times, over every opposition?

If the employment of human force is allowable in matters of religion, then is not the Presbyterian justifiable in punishing the Episcopalian in Scotland? and the Episcopalian in England to be commended for persecuting the Presbyterian? and is not the Catholic at Rome defensible, for punishing every species of Protestantism?

If Christianity is to be defended by pains and penalties, is there any difference, in this respect, between the Christian religion and Mahometanism?

Can human establishments in religion be defended by any other means than force?—And is this lawful?

Did not the Apostles say, "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal?"—Can the supporters of human establishments, with their ecclesiastical courts, fines, imprisonments, and executions, say any thing like this?—If they cannot, is their Christianity the same system which the Apostles preached?

A MODEST ENQUIRER.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIFE of KLAPROTH, the celebrated CHEMIST, by E. G. FISCHER; read in the ACADEMY of SCIENCES at PARIS.

MARTIN HENRY KLAPROTH was born at Wernigerode in Dec. 1743, and died at Berlin in January 1817. His father, a citizen of Wernigerode, having had the misfortune to lose his property by a great fire in 1751, was able to do little or nothing

for the education of his children. Klaproth obtained such meagre instructions, in the Latin language, as the school of Wernigerode afforded, and was obliged also to procure his small school fees, by singing as one of the church choir. The unmerited hard treatment which he met with at school, so disinclined him to study, that he determined, in his 16th year, to learn the trade

trade of an apothecary. Five years which he was forced to spend as an apprentice, and two which he passed as an assistant in the public laboratory at Quedlinburg, do not seem to have furnished the best education for a great chemist; for they placed him out of the reach of scientific study, and, instead of that, secured nothing for him but a certain mechanical adroitness in the most common pharmaceutical preparations.

He always regarded, as the epoch of his scientific instruction, the time when he first entered the public laboratory at Hanover, in which he spent two years. It was there that he first met with some chemical works of merit, especially those of Spielman and Cartheuser, in which a higher scientific spirit already breathed. The love of science, thus awakened, naturally aimed at a more complete development. In 1768 he was placed as assistant in the laboratory of Wendland, at Berlin. Here he employed all the leisure which a conscientious discharge of the duties of his station left him, in completing his own scientific education; and he applied himself with great zeal to the study of the Greek and Latin languages. In 1770, he was permitted, by fortunate circumstances, to go to Dantzic, as assistant in the public laboratory. But in March of the following year, he returned to Berlin, as assistant to Valentin Rose, at that time one of the most distinguished chemists of his day. But this connexion did not continue long, for Rose died in 1771.

After a most honourable and long-continued trial, he became superintendant of the establishment of Rose, in which a greater number of distinguished chemists were formed than in any other, since, beside the elder Rose and Klaproth, this establishment afforded a larger or smaller portion of their education to Hermbstadt, Gehlen, Valentin, the younger Rose, and several other excellent pharmacopologists. Klaproth not only superintended this office for nine years, with the most exemplary fidelity and conscientiousness; but, what particularly displayed his honourable character as a man, he himself undertook the education of the two sons of Rose, as a second father to them.

In the year 1780, when Klaproth was thirty-seven years of age, he went through his examination for the office of apothecary, with distinguished applause. His Thesis, "On Phosphorus

and distilled Waters," was printed in the Berlin Miscellanies for 1782. Soon after this, Klaproth bought the Flemish laboratory in Spandau-street; and he continued in possession of this laboratory till the year 1800, when he purchased the room of the *academical chemists*, in which he was enabled, at the expense of the academy, to furnish a better and more spacious apartment for his labours, for his extremely valuable mineralogical and chemical collection, and for his lectures.

As soon as Klaproth had brought the first arrangement of his office to perfection, there appeared, in "Crell's Chemical Annals,"—in the "Writings of the Society for the Promotion of Natural Knowledge,"—in "Selle's Contributions to the Science of Nature and of Medicine,"—in "Köhler's Journal," and in other periodical works, a multitude of essays by him, which drew the attention of all chemists, and gained for him the rank of the first analytical chemist in Europe. Of these labours, we may mention only an "Essay on Copal," "On the Elastic Stone," "On the Pearl Salt of Proust," "On the Green Lead-Spar of Tschoppau," "On the best Method of preparing Ammonia," "On the Carbonate of Barytes," "On the Wolfram of Cornwall," "On the Wood Tin-Ore," "On the Violet Schorl," "On the celebrated Aerial Gold," "On Apatite," &c. &c.

In 1788, he was adopted as an ordinary member of the physical class of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. From this time, not only all the volumes of the French academical memoirs, but several daily papers, contained a multitude of new discoveries by this accomplished chemist. Amidst all these labours, it is difficult to say, whether we should most admire the fortunate genius, which in all cases readily and easily divined the point where any thing of importance lay concealed, or the acuteness which enabled him to find out the best means of obtaining his object,—or the unceasing labour, and the incomparable exactness with which he developed it,—or, lastly, the pure scientific feeling under which he acted, and which was removed at the utmost possible distance from every selfish, every avaricious, and every contentious purpose.

In 1795 he began to collect his works, which were dispersed among

so many periodical publications, and edited them under the title of "*Contributions to the Chemical Knowledge of Mineral Bodies.*" Of this work, which must always be a classical production in chemical literature, six volumes had appeared by the year 1815; containing, in no fewer than 207 treatises, the most valuable part of all that Klaproth had done for chemistry and mineralogy.

Besides Klaproth's own printed works, he superintended a new edition of Gren's *Manual of Chemistry*, with respect to which, however, he did not seek to earn so much merit by what he added, as by what he took away and corrected. But the part which he took in the *Chemical Vocabulary*, which was edited under his own name, and that of Wolff, was of great importance. Passing by the numberless small expedients which Klaproth devised for procuring a more unmixed deposition and separation of all kinds of matters, we only notice at present that he enriched experimental chemistry with two new methods of analysis, which are unlimited in their applications. The first of these was the complete resolution of the hardest minerals by means of fluid caustic alkali, instead of the former treatment with dry caustic alkali, which had introduced the use of silver crucibles and saucers into experimental chemistry. The complete resolution of the hardest stones, by this method of analysis, has enabled us to ascertain, with extreme accuracy, the quantity of earths, oxydes, metals, and even of acids, which minerals contain. Exact analyses of this kind remain sure for ever, and are of importance to the science, independent of any discoveries which may be made, respecting the particular nature of the substances mentioned. As, for instance, the capability of being decomposed, which was afterwards discovered to belong to the earths, makes not one cypher incorrect or superfluous in such analysis. The advantage of this method is particularly evident in the decomposition of corundum, or diamond-spar. As Klaproth first attempted the analysis of these bodies by the former method of decomposition, he found a considerable remainder of matter unaccounted for. On the suspicion, which he then expressed, that this remainder might perhaps be a new, and yet undiscovered earth, many compilers of school-books were in a hurry to admit the earth of

corundum into the list of the simple earths. But, when Klaproth repeated the analysis by means of the liquid alkali, he found, that this substance was one of the many compositions of siliceous and argillaceous earths which had not previously been known, and which in former analyses had sometimes been referred to the one kind of earth, and at other times to the other. In the same manner, the chemists of England gave an account of a species of sand, which had been brought from New Holland, as a new earth; but Klaproth shewed, by his new method of analysis, that this body also, which had already been introduced into introductory treatises, under the name of "*the Austral Earth*," was nothing but an intimate mixture of siliceous and argillaceous earth. Indeed, the first analyses that can be considered as certain, are those which have been undertaken on this plan. Hence, by this discovery, almost all the more early analyses have lost their value. Of what inestimable moment such a discovery must be, not merely to experimental chemistry, but to the whole of the science of nature, even although Klaproth had not discovered by means of it a single unknown body, does not require to be more particularly stated.

The great care which Klaproth employed in securing the neatness of his experiments, was not the least of his merits, not only because the great confidence which his labours deserve rests chiefly upon this circumstance, but also because in this he was a pattern to all practical chemists. To this quality must be referred the attention which he bestowed on his instruments. When he had to do with very hard minerals, he used a mortar of flint, but he previously analysed it, and did not neglect the small and scarcely perceptible increase of weight which the matter under examination derived from continued rubbing, and, according to the differences of the substances that were before him, it was by no means a matter of little moment in his estimation, whether the pounding, which was always continued till the body was reduced to an impalpable powder, was conducted in vessels of flint, of calc-dony, of glass, of serpentine, or of metal. And, when he operated with fire, he always selected his vessels, whether of earthenware, of glass, of graphite, of iron, of silver, or of platina, upon fixed principles, and shewed more distinct than

than chemists had previously been aware, what an effect the vessel often has upon the result. Not less important was the extreme care which he used in preparing pure re-agents, for obtaining which in their most perfect state, he invented several efficient methods.

Nor must we pass unnoticed his scientific manner, both in oral delivery and in composition. His language was simple and unadorned, but clear, well defined, and condensed. He never used more words than were absolutely necessary for a complete elucidation of the matter in hand. He rather pointed out than entered into any discursive exhibition of the grounds of his operations;—in general, he employed few reasonings, and only a simple statement of the essential circumstances of an experiment, and of its consequences. It was particularly remarkable in him, however, that neither in his oral communications, nor in writing, neither in plain words nor by hints, did he ever attempt to exalt his own discoveries, or to bring them nearer either to the eye or the ear of his hearers. His pupils never heard from his own mouth how much science had been indebted to him, so utterly averse was he to all vanity, all boasting, and all selfishness. In a word, truth and science were every thing with him; the moment these began to occupy him, every other interest was hushed, and passed into the back-ground.

How susceptible he was of the impression of new views, was distinctly seen at the time of the antiphlogistic chemistry, when, with the utmost alacrity, he overturned his whole previous system, the moment he was convinced, by a careful repetition of the experiments, of the correctness of the facts on which Lavoisier had founded his new doctrines. Even in his advanced years, he did not tenaciously adhere to his old views. In early life he had adopted, like all other chemists, the doctrine of affinities proposed by Bergmann, as the foundation of his explanations, although he took many opportunities of warning those who attended his lectures respecting its insufficiency. When Berthollet's investigations respecting the laws of affinity appeared, he completely satisfied himself of the untenable nature of his former views; and, although he did not think that, in regard to several particulars, he could assent to the decisions

of the ingenious French chemists, he was yet perfectly satisfied as to the correctness of the principle on which all the investigations of Berthollet proceeded, namely, that no one power is adequate to the explanation of chemical phenomena, but that, even in the case of the simplest composition or resolution, several powers unite their energies. He also admitted the necessary consequence of this principle, namely, that it is impossible to arrive at a true scientific theory in chemistry in any other way, but by the most careful consideration and investigation of the laws, according to which the individual active powers and circumstances, that is to say, the powers of cohesion and of expansion, fluidity, gravitation, quantity, heat, light, electricity, and so forth, produce their effect.* Klaproth perceived that those only who were conducted as by the hand by the presiding deity of the mathematics, could make any considerable advances in the path which Berthollet had opened upon; and he was hence sorry that his defective education when at school had permitted him only to obtain a very superficial acquaintance with that science, in which, with better opportunities, he would unquestionably have made considerable progress, since, even without the aid of that science, he had been able to appropriate to himself, in a very high degree, the exactness and solidity of the mathematical talent.

At an advanced period of life, Klaproth changed his early views in regard to many objects, as, for instance, with respect to the problematical body, named muriatic acid; with respect to the impossibility of decomposing the alkalies and earths, and several other points; and by these changes of opinion, he shewed, that even advanced years had not deprived him of the power of being struck by new views and ideas. With so many distinguished scientific claims, it is not to be wondered, that all the learned societies in Europe, whose object was in any way connected with physical science, should have reckoned it an honour to have the name of so illustrious a man in the list of their members. Besides

* Words without meaning, and powers of nature created by the errors of the age; which, in due time, must render obsolete the writings of modern chemists.—TRANSLATOR.

the two Academies of Science and of Arts in Berlin, he was also a member of the Academies of Paris, London, Petersburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Munich, and of many associations of learned men at Edinburgh, Berlin, Paris, Moscow, Brussels, Erfurt, Halle, Erlangen, Jena, Potsdam, Leipsic, Hamm, Rostock, and other places. Among his papers there was found, after his death, not less than thirty diplomas from learned societies; and the king (of Prussia) added to these honours, in the year 1811, the order of the Red Eagle of the Third Class.

The State, too, in acknowledgment of Klaproth's merits, rewarded his industry in a variety of ways. So far back as the year 1782, he had been assessor in the Supreme College of Medicine and of Health, which then existed; at a more recent period, he enjoyed the same rank in the Supreme Council of Medicine and of Health; and when this college was subverted in 1810, he became a member of the medical deputation attached to the ministry of the Interior. He was also a member of the perpetual court commission for medicines. His lectures, too, procured for him several municipal situations. For as soon as the

public became acquainted with his great chemical acquirements, he was permitted to give, yearly, two private courses of lectures on chemistry, one for the officers of the royal artillery corps, the other for persons not connected with the army, who wished to accomplish themselves for some practical employment. Both of these lectures assumed afterwards a municipal character. The former led to his appointment as professor of the Artillery Academy, instituted at Tempelhof, and after its dissolution to his situation as professor in the Royal War School. The other lecture procured for him the professorship of chemistry in the Royal Mining Institute. On the establishment of the present university, Klaproth's lectures became those of the university, and he himself was appointed ordinary professor of chemistry, and member of the Academical Senate. Besides these public lectures, our departed friend was an active member from 1797 to 1810, of a small scientific society, which met yearly, during a few weeks, for the purpose of discussing the more recondite mysteries of the science, and of which all the members retain lively recollections.

STEPHENSIANA.

No. XII.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated many of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

DAPHNE AND BRIGHTON.

ANTIOCH, the once flourishing and populous metropolis of Asia-Minor, and of the extensive kingdom of Antiochia, had a seat of luxury and pleasure for its inhabitants, in a small town on the sea-coast, called *Daphne*. The warm constitutions of Asiatics rendered *Daphne*, however, a seat of vice and criminal indulgence, and the place is never mentioned by writers of antiquity except with reprobation. Perhaps its original uses were abused; for nothing can be more reasonable than that the inhabitants of a great city should seek change of scene and occasional relaxations from the pursuits of ambition, wealth, and commerce. The changes in the fortunes

of nations has now, however, reduced Antioch to an inconsiderable town, and has extinguished *Daphne*. Both have fallen victims to the barbarous policy of the Turkish government, under which millions languish, that few may enjoy overgrown wealth,—the short-sighted egotism of whom separates their supposed interests from those of the community. Brighton is the *Daphne* of London, without its vices.

FISHERY AT GRAVESEND.

In 1714, only three British fishing-smacks, of about forty tons each, were employed in the cod-fishery, and about twenty-one hands. The Dutch not being permitted to bring cod to Billingsgate market, they increased to twenty

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twenty sail in 1735; and, in the course of a few years more, they amounted to 120 sail, of from fifty to sixty and seventy tons, valued at 100,000*l.* employing 1200 men, with 500 apprentices, for the supply of the London market alone. In 1789, the smacks increased to 150,—eighteen of which belonged exclusively to Gravesend; and indeed, as the fresh water would kill their fish, none proceeded higher up than Gravesend. In 1809 the number exceeded 200 sail, with a proportionate increase of tonnage. Of these about thirty appertain to Gravesend owners, and fifty to the people of Barking. Cod and ling are found in the deep water of Doggerbank, while a smaller cod and haddocks are caught on the well-bank, where the water is shallower. The vessels are provided with wells; and, on taking the fish from them, they are knocked on the head, and killed by truncheons.

In 1796, the smacks formerly employed in the German Ocean found a fishery to the northward of Scotland; but in 1808 and 1809, on account of the war with Denmark, they frequented every bay in North Britain.

THE ANCIENT ENGLISH CHURCH.

Before the Reformation, one-third of the best benefices were appropriated to abbeys; 190 were dissolved by Henry the Eighth, the rental of which was 2,653,000*l.* part of which went to Rome. There were 3845 impropriations in England; and there are 8803 towns in England and Wales.

POMFRET CASTLE.

Pomfret Castle, now a ruin, was the last fortress in the north of England that surrendered to the Parliament's forces, having been besieged and destroyed by General Lambert.

"Midst the wide flames that civil discord spread,
Where by base acts the royal martyr bled,
Still loyal Pomfret spurn'd the tyrant's hate;
Last in these northern climes that scorn'd to pay
A servile homage to his lawless sway,
And in inglorious ease survive their monarch's fate."

OFFICERS OF THE GUARDS.

Lord North was considered as a great man in the opinion of many; but can we coincide with him, as a wise and profound speculator, when he declared once in the House of Commons, speaking of the officers of the guards, that "they had nothing to do but

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walk in the Park, kiss the nursery-maids, and drink the children's milk."

FANATICS.

Richard Brothers, the prophet; and Wright and Bryan, two fanatics; the former a carpenter at Leeds, the latter a journeyman copper-plate printer, in 1789 repaired to Avignon, in order to form a society of prophets: these men became the friends and coadjutors of Richard Brothers. One of them, however, had doubts, and he went to see Brothers, prepared with a knife; so that, if any doubts of his apostolic mission should arise, he might deliver such a message from the Lord as Eliud carried to King Eglon. The new King of the Hebrews had not so much as a single Jewish historian. Mr. Sharpe became one of his disciples, and beneath a well-engraved portrait placed the following words:—"Fully believing this to be the man whom God hath appointed, I engrave his likeness. W. S."—Brothers wrote letters to the King, and to all the members of both Houses of Parliament, announcing his intention of speedily setting out for Jerusalem. Some of his disciples actually shut up their shops, and many repaired to London to join him. Before his departure, he was to prove the truth of his mission by a public miracle, and said he would throw down his stick in the Strand at noon-day, which, like the wand of Moses, would be converted into a serpent. In a like strain he threatened London with an earthquake.

NAUTICAL BREEDING.

When the late Duke of York (brother to George III.) went on board Lord Howe's ship, as a midshipman, the different captains in the fleet attended, to pay him their respects, on the quarter-deck. He seemed not to know what it was to be subordinate, or to feel the necessity of moderation in the display of that superiority which would naturally result from his high rank. He received them with some hauteur, which a sailor on the fore-castle observing, after expressing his astonishment at the Duke's keeping his hat on, he told one of his messmates, that "the thing was not in its sphere," adding, "It is no wonder he does not know manners, as he was never at sea before."

D'ALEMBERT.

This great philosopher made considerable advances in his researches

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into physiological learning. He had a reflecting mind, and, well weighing the analogy that prevails throughout nature, was led to remark, that as we are acquainted with phosphoric and electric animals, it is not improbable that future times may discover plants which, like the torpedo and gymnotus, shall electrify the intruder who dares to approach them. The Abbé Bertholon and Dr. Ingenhouz were of the same opinion. As a portion of labour and attention appears now to be directed to investigating the interior of unexplored regions, this speculation, though a most singular one, may eventually be found to be no misconception.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF S. DUCK THE POET
TO MR. BENJAMIN KENNICOTT.

SIR,—I return you many thanks for the valuable present of your book, which I received by the hands of Mr. Lillington. I have read it once over with pleasure, and have begun it a second time; and a second time I am edified,—*hæc decies repetita placebit*. Your account of the tree of life, the Sabbath, and sacrifices, are very ingenious; and, if you have not demonstration, you have at least great probability on your side. But I ought to be very careful how I give my opinion on matters so abstruse, and so much

above the reach of my capacity. For though (as you observe in your obliging letter,) there is some similitude in our lives, yet the parallel will not hold in the point of learning; for you have been, in that respect, much happier than I have been, who have never had the advantage of such a liberal education as you are blest with; it being my misfortune to be a stranger to the universities, of which you are an ornament. However, I shall not be wanting in diligence yet to improve myself; and, as the chief duties of Christianity (I mean those which are absolutely necessary to salvation,) lie in a narrow compass, and are pretty obvious and plain, I will do my best endeavour to recommend them in such a manner as may excite mankind to practise them; which if I can do, I shall think myself not entirely useless to society. And now, dear sir, I heartily congratulate you on your success, and the amazing progress you have made in the learned world; I sincerely wish that it may turn out to the advantage of yourself in particular, as it must be to the benefit of mankind in general. When you come towards London, the honour of seeing you here would be extremely grateful to, sir,

Your most obliged,
humble servant,

S. Duck.

Kew Green, in Surrey; June 14, 1747.

P.S.—I do not wonder to see Dr. Oliver among the number of your friends; he is one to all mankind. I have obligations to him myself, which I shall always acknowledge. If you see him in your way to Devonshire, be so kind as to tell him that I frequently think of him with pleasure.

LORD ROSSLYN.

The difficulties of getting rid of a Scotch or Irish pronunciation are considerable; but examples are not wanting to stimulate those who are in pursuit of this object. There is now in London a gentleman, in a high office of the law, who did not leave Scotland till after he had been some years advanced in manhood; and yet, by receiving instruction for a few months only, according to the plan laid down by Sheridan, sen. he has conquered all the difficulties attached to inveterate habits. I allude to Lord Rosslyn, or

Mr. Wedderburne, who was first solicitor and then attorney general, and afterwards lord high chancellor. His speech, at present, is not to be distinguished from that of the most polished natives of England, in point of pronunciation and of intonation. The instance of Lord Aylmoor, a lord of session at Edinburgh, was yet more extraordinary, for only by conversing and reading with actors, and other Englishmen, without leaving Scotland, he arrived at a perfect accuracy of pronunciation.

LORD CHANCELLOR ELDON,
Is a wonderful instance of good fortune, and is justly praised for his *bon-hommie*. He was the pupil of Mr. Bray, the great conveyancer, who was the nephew of Matt. Duane, the great Roman Catholic conveyancer. Such was his assiduity and attention, that Mr.

Mr. B. observed, "there are several of the young men in my office who possess equal and even greater talents than Scott, but none who have equal patience, or plod so much,—I therefore have great hopes of him."

Mr. Scott, however, had no great hopes of himself; for he despaired of rising in Westminster Hall, and actually conceived the idea of retiring into the country, and practising as a provincial lawyer. Accordingly, when the Recordship of Newcastle became vacant, he applied to Mr. Bray for his interest on this occasion. The latter assured him of his utmost efforts on his behalf, but recommended a longer trial. On a longer trial he succeeded. At that period he resided in Powis-place, near Great Ormond-street, in the immediate vicinity of his old master; dined every day at half past three, and at five regularly trudged down to chambers. As he constantly passed the door of Mr. Bray, the latter was accustomed to say to his wife (now Mrs. M'Evoy), "Remark what I say, my dear; you will live to see this young man Lord Chancellor of Great Britain!" a prophecy that was actually fulfilled in the course of a very few years.

The pride of wealth of the Surtees was wounded at the alliance; the country banker and his family disdained connexion with the son of a coal-fitter, and the grandson of a coal-skipper; but the young lawyer replied officially, by affixing his seal as Lord Chancellor to the docket that sanctioned the bankruptcy of the family.

AN ODE,

(Written in 1775.)

On the Crimes perpetrated by British Agents in India.

'Twas beneath an hallow'd palm,
On Ganges' banks, a Bramin lay,
What time, in atmospheres of balm,
Eve's golden lids inclos'd the eye of day.
Then Vision, holy prophetess, pass'd by;
She mark'd the sage, and in his slumber-
ing eye

Marshal'd many a mystic shade,
Many a drama she display'd,
That from his heart the blood of pity
wrung:
India's wilderness of woes,
Bondage, rapine, murder rose,
The patriot-seer beheld, and up in phrenzy
sprung.

"Hark! that sound—'tis torture's cry!
The Christian vultures rage amain;
Yonder in caves our Rajah's die,
Reft of dominion—birthright was their
bane.

Afar I see their famish'd orphans roam,
And none dare bid the princely wand'ers
home.

Ha! what hireling sabres there
Round yon shivering victim glare!
Till, goaded on, his treasure he displays.
Now the slaves dislodge the hoard,
Bury now its slaughter'd lord;
While savagely serene their chief aloof
surveys.

"India, rise! thy sword unhouse,
And red let retribution flow;
Round to thy monster-dens, and rouse
Their yelling tenants forth upon thy foe.
Convoke thy snakes, thy crocodiles from
far,
Such dragon-hosts beseem a Christian war.
Ruffians! if they 'scape from these,
'Scape thy demons of disease,
If Ocean hence their guilt and plunder bear,
Rise, monsoons, nor yield retreat,
Rise and smite their miscreant fleet,
The oaken ruins whelm, nor aught they
harbour spare.

"See sublimer vengeance rise!
Avaunt ye tempests, tigers, snakes!
On Heaven such mighty mischief cries,
And Heaven in dread hostility awakes.
Lo! home that wretch attains, but how
unblest!
Guilt peoples there the dungeon of his
breast.

Horrors tend his wakeful lamp;
All his splendor horrors damp;
Misdeeds, like ghosts, before him threat-
'ning rise.
Livingly upstarts his hair,
Ha! his dagger clench'd and bare!
Mercy! that reeking plunge: his soul off
screaming flies.

"India, triumph! and behold
The wolves their prey to Europe bear;
Their doom lurks brooding in thy gold,
Which here inert, sublimes to poison
there.

It there dissolves the charities of life,
And mangles states by luxury and strife.
To thy tyrants 'tis decreed,
Gold and ruin be their meed!
This truth the fool of glory felt of yore,
Britain's freedom—(Britain's all!)
By the spoils of thine shall fall!
Her iron-gripe shall cease, and thou shalt
groan no more.

MIDWIVES.

In Gray's Supplement to the Pharmacopœia, it is stated, that "from 1728 to 1758, during which time women were almost exclusively employed as midwives, out of 759,122 deaths, 6,481 took place in child-bed; while in eight years, from 1807 to 1814, when the apothecary men-midwives were as exclusively employed, out of 147,304 deaths, 1,404 were in child-bed."

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

DARTMOOR;

From the Prize Poem of the "Royal Society of Literature."

Sepulchral Cairns and Druidical Remains on the Moor.

YET what avail, it, tho' each moss-grown heap
Still on the waste its lonely vigils keep,
Guarding the dust which slumbers well beneath,
(Nor need such care) from each cold season's
breath?

Where is the voice to tell *their* tale, who rest,
Thus rudely pillow'd, on the desert's breast?
Doth the sword sleep beside them?—Hath there
been

A sound of battle midst the silent scene
Where now the flocks repose?—Did the scyth'd ear
Here reap its harvest in the rank of war?
And rise these piles in memory of the slain,
And the red combat of the mountain-plain?

It may be thus:—the vestiges of strife,
Around yet lingering, mark the steps of life,
And the rude arrow's barb remains to tell
How by its stroke perchance the mighty fell,
To be forgotten. Vain the warrior's pride,
The chieftain's power—they had no bard, and died.

But other scenes, from their untroubled sphere,
Th' eternal stars of night have witness'd here.
There stands an altar of unsculptur'd stone,
Far on the Moor, a thing of ages gone,
Propp'd on its granite pillars, whence the rains,
And pure bright dews, have lav'd the crimson stains,
Left by dark rites of blood; for here of yore,
When the bleak waste a robe of forests wore,
And many a crested oak, which now lies low,
Wav'd its wild wreath of sacred mistletoe;
Here, at dead midnight, through the haunted shade,
On Druid harps the quivering moonbeam play'd,
And spells were breath'd, that fill'd the deepening
gloom

With the pale shadowy people of the tomb.

Or, haply, torches waving through the night,
Bade the red cairn-fires blaze from every height.
Like battle-signals, whose unearthly gleams
Threw o'er the desert's hundred hills and streams
A savage grandeur; while the starry skies
Rung with the peal of mystic harmonies,
As the loud harp its deep-ton'd hymns sent forth
To the storm-ruling powers,—the War-gods of the
North.

* * * * *

Prisoners of War confined on Dartmoor.

But ages roll'd away; and England stood
With her proud banner streaming o'er the flood,
And with a lofty calmness in her eye,
And regal in collected majesty,
To breast the storm of battle. Every breeze
Bore sounds of triumph o'er her own blue seas;
And other lands, redeem'd and joyous, drank
The life-blood of her heroes, as they sank
On the red fields they won; whose wild flowers wave
Now in luxuriant beauty o'er their grave.

'Twas then the captives of Britannia's war,
Here, for their lovely southern climes afar,
In bondage pin'd; the spell-deluded throng,
Dragg'd at Ambition's chariot-wheels so long,
To die,—because a de pot could not clasp
A sceptre, fitted to his boundless grasp.
Yes! they whose march had rock'd the ancient
thrones

And temples of the world; the deepening tones
Of whose advancing trumpet, from repose
Had startled nations, wakening to their woes,
Were prisoners here. And there were some whose
dreams

Were of sweet homes, by chainless mountain-
streams,
And of the vine-clad hills, and many a strain
And festal melody of Loire or Seine;
And of those mothers who had watch'd and wept,
When on the field th' unshelter'd conscript slept,
Bath'd with the midnight dews. And some were
there,

Of sterner spirits, harden'd by despair,
Who, in their dark imaginings, again
Fir'd the rich palace and the stately fane,

Drank in the victim's shriek as music's breath,
And liv'd o'er scenes, the festivals of Death!
And there was mirth, too!—strange and savage
mirth,

More fearful far than all the woes of earth!
The laughter of cold hearts, and scoffs that spring
From minds to which there is no sacred thing,
And transient bursts of fierce exulting glee,—
The lightning's flash upon its blasted tree.

But still, howe'er the soul's disguise were worn,
If from wild revelry, or haughty scorn,
Or buoyant hope, it won an outward show,
Slight was the mask, and all beneath it—woe.

Yet was this all?—amidst the dungeon-gloom,
The void, the stillness, of the captive's doom,
Were there no deeper thoughts?—and that dark
Power,

To whom Guilt owes one late, but dreadful hour,
The mighty debt through years of crime delay'd,
But, as the grave's, inevitably paid;
Came he not thither, in his burning force,
The lord, the tamer of dark souls,—Remorse?

Yes! as the night calls forth from sea and sky,
From breeze and wood, a solemn harmony;
Lost, when the swift, triumphant wheels of day,
In light and sound are hurrying on their way;
Thus, from the deep recesses of the heart,
The voice that sleeps, but never dies, might start,
Call'd up by solitude, each nerve to thrill,
With accents heard not, save when all is still!
The voice inaudible, when Havoc's train
Crush'd the red vintage of devoted Spain;
Mute when Sierras to the war-whoop rung,
And the broad light of conflagration sprung,
From the South's marble cities;—hush'd, midst
cries

That told the Heavens of mortal agonies;
But gathering silent strength, to wake at last,
In the concentrated thunders of the past.

And there, perchance, some long-bewilder'd mind,
Torn from its lowly sphere, its path confu'd,
Of village duties, in the Alpine glen,
Where Nature cast its lot 'midst peasant men;
Drawn to that vortex, whose fierce Ruler bent
The earthquake power of each wild element,
To lend the tide which bore his throne on high
One impulse more of desp'rate energy;
Might, when the billow's awful rush was o'er,
Which toss'd its wreck upon the storm-beat shore,
Won from its wand'rings past, by suffering tried,
Search'd by remorse, by anguish purified;
Have fix'd at length its troubled hopes and fears
On the far world, seen brightest through our tears!
And in that hour of triumph or despair,
Whose secrets all must learn, but none declare,
When of the things to come a deeper sense
Fills the rais'd eye of trembling Penitence,
Have turn'd to Him, whose bow is in the cloud,
Around life's limits gathering as a shroud;
The fearful mysteries of the heart who knows,
And by the tempest calls it to repose.

Who visited that death-bed?—who can tell
Its brief sad tale, on which the soul might dwell,
And learn immortal lessons?—who beheld
The struggling hope, by shame, by doubt repell'd—
The agony of prayer,—the bursting tears,—
The dark remembrances of guilty years,
Crowding upon the spirit in their might,—
He, through the storm who look'd,—and there was
light?

Prospects of Cultivation and Improvement.

Yes! let the Waste lift up the exulting voice!
Let the far-echoing solitudes rejoice!
And thou, lone Moor! where no blithe reaper's song
E'er lightly sped the summer hours along,
Bid the wild rivers, from each mountain source,
Rushing in joy, make music on their course!
Thou, whose sole records of existence mark
The scene of barb'rous rites in ages dark,
And of some nameless combat; Hope's bright eye
Beams o'er thee in the light of Prophecy!
Yet shalt thou smile, by busy culture drest,
And the rich harvest wave upon thy breast;
Yet shall thy cottage smoke at dewy morn,
Rise in blue wreaths above the flowering thorn,
And,

And, 'midst thy hamlet shades, the embosom'd
spire
Catch from deep-kindling heavens their earliest fire.

Thou, too, that hour shall bless, the balmy close
Of Labour's day, the herald of repose,
Which gathers hearts in peace; while social Mirth
Basks in the blaze of each free village hearth;
While peasant songs are on the joyous gales,
And merry England's voice floats up from all her
vales.

Yet are there sweeter sounds; and thou shalt hear
Such as to Heaven's immortal host are dear,
Oh! if there still be melody on earth,
Worthy the sacred bowers where man had birth,
When angel steps their paths rejoicing trod,
And the air trembled with the breath of God;
It lives in those sweet accents, to the sky,
Borne from the lips of stainless infancy,

When holy strains, from life's pure fount which
sprung,
Breath'd with deep rev'rence, falter on its tongue.

And such shall be thy music! when the cells
Where Guilt, the child of hopeless Mis'ry, dwells,
(And to wild strength by desperation wrought,
In silence broods o'er many a fearful thought,)
Resound to Pity's voice; and childhood thence,—
Ere the cold blight hath reach'd its innocence,
Ere that soft rose-bloom of the soul be fled,
Which Vice but breathes on, and its hues are dead—
Shall at the call press forward, to be made
A glorious offering, meet for Him who said,
"Mercy, not sacrifice!" And when, of old,
Clouds of rich incense from his altars roll'd,
Dispers'd the smoke of perfumes, and laid bare
The heart's deep folds, to rend its homage there.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

A VERY useful and interesting botanical work, by J. C. LEUCHS, has been published at Nuremberg. It is entitled, "*Anleitung Zum Anbau Ausländischer Pflanzen*," (Directions for the Cultivation of Exotic Plants,) with a Supplement, explaining the method of preserving them from the bad effects of the climate, and on the easiest mode of increasing its heat. After giving their classification, mode of culture, &c. in the first chapter, the author considers the peculiar differences between the German and the more southern climates, their soil and atmosphere, as affecting the growth and formation of the plants: to which he adds remarks on the possibility of their naturalization in northern latitudes. Three supplements follow:—1st. Respecting means to facilitate their growth with us. 2d. On the foreign origin of many plants, now commonly grown here. 3d. Observations on hot-houses, and on the manner in which several are now heated by steam. It is altogether deserving the notice of scientific and botanical students.

The first part of "*Transactions of the Practical Medical Society of St. Petersburg*," established in 1819, for the purpose of communicating to the whole body the various facts and results obtained by each member's personal experience in the course of his practice. The present volume embraces many valuable and interesting papers on peculiar cases, with the modes of treatment in some of the most dangerous diseases, by the first professors and physicians; such as Bluhm, Milhausen, Wolff, Harder, and Müller.—Other societies are, in the same manner, springing up in St. Petersburg, and different parts of the Russian dominions, which will in a short time

create a rapid diffusion of knowledge, the parent of liberty, to which we cordially wish success.

A work, entitled "*Spain and the Revolution*," published at Leipsic, contains many striking facts and observations relative to that great event. It is divided into five parts, comprehending the theory of revolutions in general:—On the situation of Spain, from the period of 1761 to 1818; on the influence of the new doctrines, leading to the revolution at Aranjuez; on the French invasion; the Junta of Seville; the Cortez; on the return of the King, his rejection of the Constitution, and the fate of the liberals and the serviles, &c. The mere circulation of these facts, independant of any arguments, cannot fail to do good, and produce some sensation even in Germany.

Professor AMBROZIO LEVATI, of Milan, has lately produced a work in five volumes, entitled "*the Travels of Francesco Petrarca, in France, Germany, and Italy*." It is in part taken from historical facts and real incidents in the poet's life, and in part embellished with fictitious narratives. So far, we do not think the author has shown his taste and judgment; as fine and abundant materials were to be found without the least need to have recourse to imaginary adventures, and mingling truth with fable. However delightful such a subject, and however amusing and interesting it may thus be rendered, the author should have previously reflected, what a desideratum a good and faithful life of Petrarch, is, even yet, among the Italians, and how much more honour he might have acquired had he, in preference to the present, undertaken and accomplished it.

A publication has appeared at
Mentz,

Mentz, by M. THOEST, entitled, "the History of Magic, Demons, Sorcerers, &c." which contains an affecting narrative of numbers that have suffered for the pretended crime of magic. The cases enumerated are proved from unequivocal authority. In these excesses of the magistrates, female sorcerers have been the greatest sufferers. Among other curious articles in the collection, we learn that Christopher de Rantzow, a gentleman of Holstein, whose heated imagination had misled his understanding, consigned eighteen persons to the flames, at one time, the wretched victims of a merciless superstition. In a village called Lindheim, containing about 600 inhabitants, not less than thirty were destroyed by fire, in the narrow space contained between the years 1661 and 1665. In this inhuman plan of treatment, towards an unhappy class of persons, the author points out Wurtzburg as having frequently been subject to well-merited reproach. It appears from the *Acta Magica* of Nauwers, that, between the years 1627 and 1629, 127 individuals perished, in similar instances of cruelty, practised by their brother men. The principal objects of such nefarious dealings were old women or travellers, and frequently poor children from nine to ten years of age. Occasionally, such outrages have been perpetrated on persons of some consequence, proficient in knowledge, above the general apprehension of the age, or such as had acquired property by their industry. Among many others, in the shocking detail, are the respectable names of fourteen vicars, two young gentlemen, some counsellors, the largest or most corpulent man in Wurtzburg, and his wife, the handsomest woman in the city, and a student or scholar engaged in the study of foreign languages. These innocent sufferers were frequently put to the torture. But what must our feelings and principles incline us to think of an enormity here brought to recollection, in the instance of a poor girl that suffered so late as in the year 1749?

Statistics of the Prussian Dominions.

These extend from the frontiers of Russia to those of France, and consist of an assemblage of slips and samples of almost all the German nations. By the war of 1806 the monarchy lost one-fifth part of its population; but,

by the peace of 1815, a considerable part of those losses was recovered, and the acquisition of the countries on the Rhine proved a source of aggrandizement, forming a striking contrast, as to statistical calculations, to the arid tracts beyond the Vistula.

All the Prussian states, at present, are divided into ten provinces, and these are subdivided into twenty-seven districts of Regency, and 338 circles. The surface, not including the lakes, comprehends 13,744 square leagues, of twenty-five to a degree. The population, including the military, may be rated at 10,976,252, which allows 798 to a square league. The inhabited houses are estimated at 1,570,805, including the cities, towns, or villages. The cities or principal towns, in number 1027, are divided into four classes. Those of the first rank are Berlin, Breslau, Dantzic, Cologne, Konigsberg, Magdeburg, Stettin, Aix-la-Chapelle, Elberfeld, and Bremen. The towns of the second rank are 133 in number, twenty-seven of which are in the countries on the Rhine, while the three great provinces of the east, that is, Eastern and Western Prussia and Posen, have only sixteen. The towns of the third class, in number 401, are such as have a population exceeding 1500 individuals. Of those of the fourth rank, in number 483, we find 244 of a population inferior to 1500, and the other 239 are below a thousand. Throughout the Prussian states, according to the census of 1819, the number of horses was 1,332,276; of horned cattle, 4,275,705; of sheep, 9,065,720. With respect to the productions of the soil, the means and materials of industry, commerce, and other resources, that constitute the riches of a state, the Board of Statistics at Berlin intend hereafter to publish the requisite details.

Brief Analysis of the Report presented to the Minister of Interior, by the French Medical Commission sent to Barcelona.

In general, according to the concentrated view which these physicians give of the contagion, it is no other than the yellow fever; as such, they have always considered it, though they may not declare this positively. They maintain, that the malady did not take its rise in Barcelona, that it did not originate in the filthiness of the streets, or the un-

healthful

healthful condition of the harbour; that, during their residence, they could never trace any infectious scent; that in the streets the best aired and kept the cleanest, the disorder raged the most; and that 300 fishermen, lodged in the most unhealthy quarter of the city, had escaped the dreadful scourge, merely from living in seclusion. In short, they represent Barcelona, where the plague first made its appearance, as one of the most healthy places they have known.

According to the physicians, the contagion was brought over in vessels from the Havannah. Among other instances, they refer to one called the *Grand Turk*, the captain of which having brought his family on-board for a day or two, saw them all perish, on their return to *Barcelonetta*. In the Spanish polacre, *Nuestra Señora del Carmen*, a poor passenger taken on-board for charity, from *Alicant*, died the day after his landing at Barcelona. The French brig, the *Josephine*, from intercourse with other vessels in the road, was so infected as to endanger the lives of the second captain, the lieutenant and the sailors, and it became necessary to place the vessel in quarantine.

Hereupon, the local authorities gave orders for removing the sick into lazarettos, and for removing some suspected ships to a distance, and for sinking others, but this order the people refused to obey. At one time they carried away, by violence, some sick men that the soldiers were conveying to the lazarettos. The plague then continued its ravages, till the officers of government, and half of the inhabitants, were obliged to flee. During 100 days, from the last week in August to the 2d of December, of 70,000 inhabitants that remained, one-third had caught the fever, and 1700 died. Children of tender age, women, persons in easy circumstances, those subject to excessive perspiration, or such as had been infected before, suffered the least, but these exceptions were not absolute, especially in the last case.

The French physicians, in tracing the contagion from street to street, and from house to house, found the slightest communication frequently sufficient to transmit the infection. All the sequestered places, as the citadel, the prisons, &c. were secure. The malady

is considered to be transmissible, by contact, either with persons or with household goods, merchandize, &c. and at short distances, by the air that environs the objects of infection.

M. Rochoux, a member of the same medical commission, (sent into Spain by the French government,) has not concurred with the testimony of his colleagues, in their researches to detect and explain the contagion; but, though he separated from them, his attention was no less engaged in the speculation. The facts, experiments, and arguments, which he collected, he has presented to the public, in a "*Dissertation on the Yellow Typhus*."

He allows it to be of a contagious nature; a deleterious principle, readily transmissible by contact with individuals, or articles of clothing and merchandise. He also recommends insulation, and considers it as a preservative, but differs from his associates on two essential points, the nature and the origin of the malady. He insists that it is not the yellow fever of the West Indies, but a species of typhus, analogous to that which often breaks out in prisons and hospitals. He calls it the yellow fever, being, like other descriptions of typhus, a local malady not brought to Barcelona, but formed and propagated there by a train of circumstances.

M. Rochoux endeavours to shew, that the contagion appeared first in the shipping, and thence spread into the city and *Barcelonetta*, with more or less malignity, as the distance was greater, or otherwise, from the point of departure. He denies that it was imported from the Havannah, alleges that it is unknown in the island of Cuba, and that it was known in Europe prior to the discovery of America; in favour of this opinion, he quotes Hippocrates.

To the above he adds, as facts, that the symptoms of this disease have been well marked and related, as produced at Barcelona, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th, centuries.

The causes of the contagion the doctor discovers in the unhealthy condition of the port; and he points out the connexion between the disease, and the great number of vessels crowded together, in circumstances constantly found to be dangerous in hot seasons.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To BENJAMIN THOMPSON, of *Ayton Cottage, Durham*; for a *Method of facilitating the Conveyance of Carriages along Iron and Wood Railways, Tramways, and other Roads.*—Oct. 24, 1821.

THIS invention consists in the application or use of two or more fixed or stationary steam or other engines, placed upon the railway, tramway, or road intended to be used, at such a distance from each other as the nature of the line chosen shall render most convenient, and in such a manner, as that the action of such steam, or other engines, shall be interchangeable and reciprocal, in the mode herein-after mentioned.

There are various modes in use by which animal and mechanical powers are made available for the purpose of conveying carriages upon rail and tramways, where the trade or carriage is principally, or altogether, in one direction. Fixed engines are employed to draw loaded carriages up inclined planes, the empty carriages being enabled by their gravity, and the declination of such planes, to run down the same, and take out the rope from the engine along with them. Self-acting inclined planes are made use of where it is expedient to pass loaded carriages down declivities sufficiently great to allow their pulling upward an empty set of carriages at the same time. And, where neither the acclivity nor the declination of a road is such as to admit of one or the other of these methods being adopted, then horses are used for the purpose of drawing the carriages, and in some, although very few instances, loco-motive engines. Endless chains have also been applied, but, owing to the great friction, and consequent waste of power, attendant on them, their use has been very circumscribed, and their application limited to comparatively very short distances. These modes, combined or separately, according to circumstances, have hitherto afforded the means by which rail and tramways have been travelled.

Mr. Thompson's method might in most cases, and with considerable advantage, supersede them all. Whether the line of road rises or falls, much or little, is level or undulating, matters not; the carriages, loaded or empty, are made to pass in both direc-

tions, with a uniformity of progress, and at the same time with a dispatch not heretofore known. A road on which this invention is to be applied, must be divided into stages, attention being given in determining their distances, to the nature of the line, in regard to curves or bends, and to the undulation of the surface. The nearer it approaches to a level, and the fewer, as also the easier, the bends are, the better will it allow of the stages being extended. On the other hand, should the line prove to be a very uneven one, with frequent and short bends, then the intervals or spaces, between stage and stage, will necessarily be required to be shortened accordingly.

The engines are severally to be furnished with two rope-wheels, and a rope to each, of a length and strength suitable to the stage upon which they are to be used. The rope-wheels must be so constructed as to allow of a ready connexion, or the contrary, with their respective engines, so as to be capable of being acted upon by them, or of turning round, independently, at the will of the engine man. This may be readily accomplished by any one of the modes in use with millwrights for throwing machinery into or out of gear, with a moving power.

In cases of greater inequality of surface, the saving would be in a still greater ratio. A further and very important reduction in the cost of a new road would result from its adoption. In the formation of a road it is generally necessary to make deep cuts and raise high batteries, in order to obtain a uniformly rising, falling, or level surface; and it frequently happens, too, that the direct line of way must be materially diverged from to favour that purpose.

Mr. Thompson's plan dispenses with such nice attention to regularity, the engines being capable of surmounting acclivities, and the wheel which gives out the following, or passive rope, affording the means of restraining the too rapid progress of the waggons down a declivity. In short, there is no country, however uneven or variable its surface, but that may, by his method, be traversed. For conveying of minerals underground, where the unevenness of the strata and their general disposition to undulation do not allow of a uniformly ascending, descending,

1822.]

ascending, or level road, Mr. Thompson's invention is peculiarly applicable. His method of facilitating the conveyance of carriages along iron and wood rail-ways, tram-ways, and other roads, consists in the reciprocal action of two engines, standing at the extremities of a stage, or portion of road to be travelled over, one engine drawing the carriages forward in a direction towards itself, and along with them a rope from the other engine; which rope, in its turn, pulls the same or other waggons, by means of the other engine, back again, and also a rope therewith; thus, by the alternately active and passive agency of two ropes, are the powers of fixed engines made to act in opposite directions, thereby causing a road to be traversed both ways, by loaden or empty carriages, and at any desired speed. It is the reciprocal and interchangeable application of power, as hath been described, which he claims as his invention.

Upon the waggon-way from Ouston Colliery, in the county of Durham, seven miles from Newcastle, leading to the river Tyne, four miles below that place, and in length seven miles and a quarter, a stage has been selected, upon which this new method of conveyance has been put in force. The distance of the two engines from each other is 2,315 yards; the upper end whereof is a steep inclined plane, 323 yards long, up which the carriages are drawn by the Ayton engine; and the remaining portion, which is 1,992 yards, has been heretofore worked by ten powerful horses, the ascent of it being 65½ feet, but not a regular acclivity. The engine at the lower end was for the purpose of drawing loaden waggons up an inclined plane, extending 387 yards in the contrary direction, or towards the colliery.

Six loaden waggons, coupled together, carrying the same number of Newcastle chaldrons, or 15 tons 18 cwt. of coals, pass upward at a speed of 10½ feet per second, or seven miles an hour, with the greatest ease and certainty, affording a dispatch by no means derived previously from the use of animal power. The two extremities, visible to each other, are furnished with flags, to give alternate signals of the readiness of the waggons to proceed. When the atmosphere is hazy, and the flags cannot be seen, signals are made

by drawing forward the rope three or four yards, with the engine, at that end from which the waggons are intended to go, and which is instantly perceived at the other end. And in the dark (for the work is daily prosecuted during five or six hours' absence of light at this period of the year,) signals are given by a fire kept at each end for lighting the workmen, which is shut from, or opened to, the view of the opposite extremity by means of a door. A person accompanies the waggons constantly, seated in a chair fixed securely upon the fore end of one of the soles of the leading waggon of the set, which is easily removed from one to another. The use of such attendant is to disengage the hauling-rope from the waggons, by means of a spring-catch, in the event of any sudden emergency, such as the breaking of a wheel or rail, or the hazard of running down any object, the stage in question lying over a common.

The methods of Blenkinsop, Chapman, and Brunton, (says Mr. Thompson in his observations in the *Reper-tory*;) are grounded on principles that supply the means of surmounting tolerably steep acclivities—all others depend on the resistance offered by the iron rails or plates to the surfaces of the wheels for the application of power to the purpose of locomotion; and it becomes an object, consequently, in those cases, to create as much friction as possible at the contact of the wheels with the rails or plates. A quarter of an inch rise in every yard of way may, however, be considered as the greatest acclivity they can be rendered capable of overcoming with a load. The friction thus occasioned, and otherwise, together with the movement of the machine itself, causes so extravagant a dissipation of power as to leave, comparatively, but a small portion effective of that which the engine really applies; so that it is not safe to calculate on its yielding regularly more than about thirty-five per cent. of the force exerted. One supernumerary engine to every three, or at the most four, will be found necessary, together with the incessant and vigilant care of a superintending mechanic, to secure a tolerable degree of certainty. The application of fixed reciprocating engines requires no more than a single way; sidings or passings being necessary

sary only at the stages, by which alone about a fifth of all the materials would be saved, for six sidings of seventy yards each are necessary in every mile of horseway.—*Repertory*.

To Mr. WILLIAM LANE, of Birmingham; for Improvements on Horizontal Roasting-jacks.—Oct. 21.

These improvements consist in uniting the power of several springs together, by means of which their forces are applied collectively to produce the movement. Spring-barrels or cylinders are employed, each containing a spring of steel coiled round an axle, to which it is attached at one

end, and to the cylinder at the other; the nature of which spring-barrels are well known as commonly applied to spring jacks and to clock movements. Two, three, or more of these spring-barrels are connected by means of cog-wheels upon their periphery, which, by taking into each other, combine the effect of the several springs, the object of which is to gain an accumulated power.

The patentee rests his invention merely in the combining of several spring-barrels together by means of geer, so as to employ the united power or effect of several springs together to produce the rotatory motion.—*London Journal of Arts*.

CAPT. BROWN'S SUSPENSION PIER AT BRIGHTON.

CAPT. BROWN, the architect of the Suspension Iron Bridge over the Tweed, of which we gave an engraving and description in our Number for August, has applied the same suspension principle to the construction of Piers, and is at this time erecting one at Brighton in the place and form represented in the engraving.

About two years since, he erected a pier on this principle in Leith roads; while at the same time a solid stone pier, on the old principle, was erected near the same spot. The situation is a rough one, and in the course of the past winter the stone pier was so much shaken by the heavy gales, as to render it necessary to take it down; while the suspension pier of Capt. Brown remained as firm as at its first erection.

The principle is similar to that of the Suspension Bridge described in a former number; the plateau is suspended from chains, which hang from pier to pier, and the piers themselves, consisting of separated iron bars, are of course, as such, exposed to a very slight action of the water.

Such a pier at Brighton will be attended with immense advantages to that flourishing town, which at present

is without any port, and affords no means of embarkation and debarkation, while its much exposed anchorage affords no security to vessels of any description in a gale of wind. The plan at Brighton will also add a luxury to the town, as well as an indispensable convenience; for it is proposed to make a road for business and pleasure under the cliff, and thereby render the pier itself a place of fashionable and luxurious promenade. The execution of the entire design will cost about 25,000*l.*; but the pier, without the road and parade, might have been erected for about 15,000*l.*

We regard this plan of erecting piers as of the highest social importance; for many parts of our coast will by this means be rendered accessible to navigators, and convenient for commerce and communication; while the expense of repairing and rebuilding stone piers will be prevented. On the sandy coasts of France, Flanders, and Holland, they will prove eminently useful, by enabling the governments of those countries to carry out piers into deep water, without simultaneously creating impracticable sand-bars as in stone-piers.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE AFRICAN INSTITUTION.

THIS noble Institution have just published their sixteenth Report. It is unusually large, and abounds in papers and documents of great curiosity and interest.

The fifteenth Report of the directors, with the Supplementary Report which followed it, and which contained an abstract of the papers laid on the table of the House of Commons, in the

last session of parliament, on the subject of the Slave Trade, exhibited a most afflicting view of the extent to which this trade was still carried on by the subjects of several European powers, and of the unparalleled enormities which attended its continuance.

An address to his majesty, founded on these authentic documents, was moved in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and in the House

House of Commons by Mr. Wilberforce, imploring his majesty to represent, in the most urgent manner, to the different governments whose subjects were engaged in this nefarious commerce, the necessity of their adopting stronger and more effectual measures of repression, in order to discharge their plainest and most incumbent obligations, and to redeem the solemn pledges they had given to this country and to Europe, respecting the entire abolition of the slave trade.

The correspondence of his majesty's government with foreign governments, during the past year, has recently been laid before parliament. But the *only* notice which is there taken of the above addresses, is contained in a circular letter from the Marquis of Londonderry to our ambassadors at Paris, Brussels, Lisbon, and Madrid.

The whole line of Western Africa, from the river Senegal to Benguela; that is to say, from about the latitude of 15° north, to the latitude of about 13° south; has, during that period, swarmed with slave vessels,—and that an active and increasing slave trade has also been carried on upon the eastern shores of that continent, particularly from the island of Zanzibar.

The chief seat of this detestable traffic on the west coast, may be considered to be the rivers Bonny and Calabar. It was ascertained on good authority, by Captain Leeke of his majesty's ship *Myrmidon*, that from July 1820 to October 1821, an interval of about fifteen months, 190 slave-ships had entered the former river, and that 162 had entered the latter, for the purpose of purchasing slaves; a fact which may afford some idea of what must have been the dreadful aggregate of misery inflicted, during the last year, on that unhappy portion of the globe.

An active slave trade has been unceasingly carried on between the adjoining continent and the islands of Bissao and Cape de Verd. These islands are used as depôts for the slaves taken thither in canoes and small vessels, by French and other slave-traders, with the view of being afterwards removed to the Havannah or to the French West-India Islands. But it is to the rivers which run into the Bight of Benin, and into that of Biafra, that the Portuguese slave-ships chiefly resort. Many such vessels, in the course of the last year, have been found there by his majesty's ships

completely furnished with all the implements of their criminal traffic, and in a state of readiness to embark their human cargo. The traffic, however, has been but in a slight degree checked by these discoveries: for as it is only when slaves have actually been embarked that they can be seized by British cruizers, the persons engaged in the trade often take no pains to conceal the purpose of their voyage; on the contrary, they seem to exult in the mortification to which our naval officers are subjected, in a great number of instances, of being obliged by the terms of the conventions to leave them unmolested.

At the Congress of Vienna, as has already been remarked, Portugal held out some hope that in 1823 she would entirely abolish her slave trade. That hope, it is greatly to be feared, will prove altogether delusive, as no step appears yet to have been taken to realize it, and as every application to that effect, on the part of Great Britain, has hitherto been eluded by the Portuguese government.

The revolution which has recently occurred in Portugal may possibly have interrupted the negotiations on this subject. But it suggests also a hope, that the Portuguese nation, in vigorously asserting its own rights, will not be forgetful of the equally sacred rights of their African brethren, and that they will allow the voice of justice and humanity to be heard among them. Much may also be anticipated from that diffusion of information on the subject, which the liberty of the Portuguese press will now facilitate, and by which the public opinion may be enlightened, and the decision of the Portuguese Cortes eventually influenced.

In the month of April, 1821, Spain appeared still so attached to the slave trade, that not only was a law for its more effectual repression, which had been proposed by that able and active friend of humanity, the Count de Torreno, rejected by the Cortes, but an intimation was given to his majesty's government of their intending to apply for two years' farther extension of the term fixed by treaty for its abolition. To this intimation Lord Londonderry replied in the most peremptory terms, that his majesty neither would nor could lend himself to such a proposition.

A few months later, however, a much better spirit began to manifest itself.

On

On the 27th of August the Spanish minister declared, that orders had been given for the punctual enforcement of the treaty on this subject; and in the month of January last, an article was, on the motion of the Count de Torreno, introduced into the criminal code to the following purport, viz:—

Extract from the Criminal Code of Spain.

"ART. 276.—All owners and fitters out, captains, masters, and officers of Spanish vessels which shall or may purchase negroes on the coast of Africa, or shall introduce them into any part of the Spanish dominions, or that shall be captured with slaves on-board, shall forfeit the ship or vessel; the produce of which, when sold, is to be considered as a fine; besides which, such offending persons shall be condemned to ten years' hard labour on the public works.

"The same penalties and forfeitures shall also attach to all owners, proprietors, captains, masters, and officers of all foreign ships or vessels, who shall or may in like manner introduce slaves into any of the ports of the monarchy.

"All negroes found on-board, or introduced by any of the above-mentioned means, shall be declared free.

"Of the produce arising from the sale of the slave-ships, one part shall be distributed among the negroes, that they may be reconveyed to their own country, or be enabled to form establishments in the country wherethey are introduced."

As yet, however, there has been no relaxation of that trade in Cuba and Porto Rico. Fewer vessels, indeed, have appeared on the African coast during the last year under the Spanish flag; but the importations into the island of Cuba, especially under the flag of France, have been large; while the only attempt made there to check them by bringing one of the vessels so employed before the mixed Commission Court of that place proved abortive. The whole number of Spanish slave-ships condemned at Sierra Leone, by the Mixed Commission Court, has been eleven, of which three were condemned during the last year.

The flag of FRANCE has maintained during the last, as in some former years, its guilty pre-eminence. Almost every part of the African coast, whether on its western or eastern shores, is actually crowded with French contrabandists. Although a French squadron has for some time been stationed on the coast of Africa, for the express purpose of suppressing the slave trade, no useful effort appears to have been made by it. While the slave-ships of France are to be found on every part

of the coast, the French cruisers have not, as far as is known, made a single capture. They have even met with ships trading for slaves under the flag of France, and, after exchanging civilities with them, have left them unmolested to pursue their illegal and criminal traffic. It is even affirmed, that they are without any instructions from their government to seize French slave-ships.

At Senegal and Goree, which form the head-quarters of the squadron, the merchants, and even some public functionaries, are still deeply engaged in this traffic. Few large ships, indeed, now export slaves from these settlements. The trade is chiefly conducted in small craft, which pass from the African Continent to the Portuguese Islands of Bissao and Cape de Verd, and there deposit their slaves; the only effect, even at Senegal and Goree, of all the vaunted measures of repression adopted by the French government, being this, that some additional caution is used in the mode of carrying on the trade. In other parts of the coast, the British cruisers, wherever they touch, find the French flag spreading its protection over an immense number of slave-ships. The coast appears to be almost covered with them.

But the ravages of the French slave-traders are not confined to the western shores of that devoted continent. The eastern coast, and especially the island of Zanzibar, have recently attracted the cupidity of these lawless adventurers; and an extensive traffic has been carried on thence for the supply not only of the Isle of Bourbon, but even of the island of Cuba.

A vessel, with 344 slaves on-board, named *Le Succés*, was detained in April 1821 by his majesty's ship *Menai*, Capt. Moresby, and carried into the Isle of France, where, no claim of possession or property being preferred, she was condemned, and the slaves liberated. This very vessel, *Le Succés*, had already made a successful slave-voyage from Zanzibar to the Isle of Bourbon, where she had safely landed 248 slaves; the governor, M. Mylius, having been informed of the transaction, had instituted judicial proceedings against her; but the judges, whose office it was to try the cause, having themselves participated in the crime by purchasing some of her slaves, concurred in acquitting her; and,

and, encouraged by this impunity, she was immediately dispatched for another cargo of Africans, and was returning with them to the Isle of Bourbon, when she was detained by the Menai. Nothing is more worthy of notice than the thorough hatred which the slave-traders appear to have entertained for Governor Mylius; who has since unfortunately been recalled, and whom they pay this nation the compliment to accuse of "*Anglomania and philanthropy*," merely, as it would appear, because he was determined conscientiously to fulfil the duties of his office, and was alive to the calls of humanity and justice.

It appears from the papers found on-board "*Le Succés*," that 248 slaves which she landed in the Isle of Bourbon in her first voyage, cost only 9,943 dollars; and that the proceeds of the sale of these slaves amounted to 29,564 dollars. The 344 slaves which she took on-board, on her second voyage, cost only 10,214 dollars; and would have yielded, if sold at the same rate with the former cargo, upwards of 40,000 dollars. In like manner, the authentic prospectus of a slave-voyage from Havre, inserted in the appendix to the Report of last year, exhibits on an outfit of 53,000 francs, a net profit of upwards of 166,000 francs.

In the session of 1821, as well as in that of the present year, various important discussions have taken place on this subject in the legislative chambers; and, although the French government has not yet been induced to fulfil its distinct and reiterated promise, to make the Abolition Laws more severe and efficacious; although, on the contrary, it appears to have become more reluctant than ever to adopt the measures required for its repression; yet good may be expected to arise from the frequent agitation of the question.

The most important discussion, however, which has occurred on this subject, was on the 28th of March last, in the Chamber of Peers, when the Duc de Broglie brought forward a motion for an address to the king, praying that he would direct more efficacious laws to be proposed for repressing the slave trade. The motion of the Duc de Broglie was unsuccessful: but he has pledged himself to renew his efforts in the succeeding session; and, in the hands of such a leader, possessing so perfect a knowledge of the subject, and animated by such enlightened zeal for

the interests of humanity, the cause must finally triumph.

A sketch of the slave-trade, with reflections upon it, written in Spanish, by Mr. Blanco White, contributed greatly, in 1817, to the treaty for the total abolition of the Spanish slave trade; and, they have reason to believe, that it has also been instrumental in producing the recent decree of the Spanish legislature, for rendering that abolition more complete. The effect of this pamphlet was materially aided by the zealous and enlightened labours of Mr. Bowring, who has recently passed some time in Spain.

The Supplementary Report of last year, and an able pamphlet, prepared by Mr. Clarkson, exhibiting a succinct and striking view of the abominations of this commerce, and of its utter repugnance to every principle of religion, humanity, and justice, have also been translated into French, and widely diffused, not only in France, but in the Netherlands, in Spain, and in Portugal. The former of these pamphlets was introduced to the French reader by an energetic preface, written by M. Laroche, the translator, who has laboured with an honourable zeal to promote the cause of humanity. Copies of these two publications have been put into the hands of the members of the Legislative Assemblies, and the leading political characters of the different countries named above; and the directors hope that their perusal may have been attended with a beneficial effect. In France especially, they have excited considerable attention; and fresh editions have been undertaken by booksellers in Paris, with a view to the profit to be derived from the sale. Other pamphlets have also appeared on the same side of the question, which are read with avidity; particularly one, on the necessity of inflicting on the slave-trader an infamous punishment, by M. Gregoire. The speech of the Duc de Broglie has been already alluded to. Measures have been taken for re-printing and widely circulating it. One great obstacle, however, to the diffusion of right views on this subject in France, has arisen from the newspapers of that country having been shut against discussions intended to exhibit the slave trade in its true colours.

The government and legislature of the United States have continued to manifest the same anxious desire to put

put an end to the slave trade which has always distinguished them.

Their cruisers on the African coast have well seconded their wishes; and five slave-ships detained on suspicion of being American property, though disguised under foreign flags, had already been condemned in their vice-admiralty courts, previously to the month of January 1821. Several others had been detained, but on the way to the port of adjudication were retaken by their crews.

The pertinacity with which some of the subjects of the United States still adhered to this infamous commerce, induced the American legislature, as was stated in the introduction to the Supplementary Report of last year, to go a step beyond any other nation, even beyond Great Britain herself, in its measures of repression. An Act has been passed, declaring the crime of slave-trading by American ships, or American subjects, to be piracy; and, as such, affixing to it the punishment of death.

By this decisive proceeding, the United States have probably done much to check the cupidity of such of their own subjects as could not be restrained by feebler means from the perpetration of this gainful crime. An example has thus also been given to other Christian governments, which Great Britain, we doubt not, will be the first to emulate, and which we may hope will in no long time be followed by others, until the identity of the slave trade with piracy shall form a part of the international policy of the whole civilized world.

It seems impossible that France should still contend that the honour of her flag would be tarnished by a proceeding to which the great maritime states of England and America submit, for the sake of an object, the "justness and nobleness of which," to use the language of the American Report, "are worthy of the combined concern of all Christian nations."

Last year the directors gave an account of the progress of the American Society for colonizing on the coast of Africa the free people of colour of the United States, which was accompanied by various interesting extracts from their third Report. A copy of their fourth Report has since been presented to the directors; and it will be found to display the same persevering spirit of benevolence which led to the forma-

tion of their Institution. The Colonization Society have, it is true, experienced some severe disappointments in prosecuting their undertaking; but these have not been greater than were to be anticipated, or than have been actually encountered and overcome, not only in founding the colony of Sierra Leone, (to whose improvement and growing prosperity it is gratifying to observe that the agents of the American Society continue to bear a very favourable testimony,) but also in founding some of those very colonies which now form the most powerful members of their own gigantic union.

A hope was expressed, in the last Report, that Governor Farquhar would succeed in making arrangements with Radama, King of Madagascar, for putting an end to the slave trade, which had so long wasted that fine and fertile island. This hope has been realized. The terms of the treaty which has been concluded, one of the conditions of which was, that twenty Madagascar youths should be taken under the care of the British government; and that ten of them should be placed at the Isle of France, there to acquire the knowledge of certain useful arts, and that the other ten should be sent to England for the same purpose. This condition has been fulfilled: ten youths are now in a course of instruction at the Isle of France; and nine others, accompanied by Prince Rataffe, a near relation of King Radama, came to England about a year ago. Prince Rataffe, after spending a few months in this country, returned to Madagascar, leaving his companions to pursue their education. Soon after his arrival in England, a deputation of the directors waited upon him to express the gratification they had derived from the measures adopted by the King of Madagascar for the abolition of the slave trade; and their readiness to aid, by every means in their power, his plans for the improvement of his country.

Proclamation of Radama King of Madagascar, issued on the Renewal of the Treaty of 1817, and published, together with the Proclamation of the 23d October, 1817.

"PROCLAMATION.

"Radama, King of Madagascar, moved by the same principles of humanity which have animated the sovereign of Great Britain and other powers, to abolish and prohibit the exportation of slaves,—by these presents makes a proclamation, in which he forbids in a solemn manner all and every

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every person to export the natives of Madagascar, under the penalty of themselves, in their own persons, being reduced to slavery.

"The King Radama embraces the present occasion for calling upon all persons of talent or profession, to come and visit his country, in order to prosecute their inquiries and researches as to the nature of its productions; and to whom he gives a sacred assurance of his protection in their efforts and undertakings.

(Signed) RADAMA MANZAKA.

Given at Tananarivoux, this 11th Oct. 1820.

"By Radama, King of Madagascar.

"PROCLAMATION.

"Inhabitants of Madagascar,

"You are none of you ignorant of the friendship we enjoy with the Governor of the Mauritius, and the devoted attachment we have avowed to him: his attention, unlike that of all other foreign nations that have visited our shores, has been directed to increase our happiness and prosperity: he has never deprived us of our rights or our properties; he has not suffered the white men to carry off our children into slavery; he has sent us people to teach us arts and industry unknown before, to defend us against our enemies, and to prevent famine by more extensive cultivation. We are happier and safer, since the establishment of British dominion in our neighbourhood; and we are grateful to our good father, who has produced for us these blessings.

"His nation and king have made laws to prevent you from being carried out of your island into slavery; and he has punished such of the whites as have presumed to violate this law.

"He has called on us to assist him in this work, for our own benefit; and he has promised his powerful assistance to punish such as may be refractory or disobedient.

"We willingly agree to this proposal of our father; and we hereby declare, that if any of our subjects, or persons depending upon our power, shall henceforward be

guilty of selling any slave or other person, for the purpose of being transported from the island of Madagascar, the person guilty shall be punished by being reduced to slavery himself; and his property shall be forfeited to me.

"Let my subjects, then, who have slaves, employ them in planting rice and other provisions, and in taking care of their flocks, in collecting bees-wax and gums; and in manufacturing cloths and other articles, which they can sell. I set them the first example myself, by abandoning the tax payable to me upon the sale of slaves for exportation.

"I direct my brother, Jean René, and other chiefs upon the sea-coast, to seize, for their own use and profit, all such slaves as may be attempted to be exported, in their respective provinces. They will also give every support and assistance to the government agent at Mauritius in the execution of his duties.

"I command all my subjects and dependants, and invite all my allies, to abstain from any maritime predatory excursion whatever; and more particularly, neither to practise, nor allow of any attack or attempt upon the friends of our ally the British nation.

"It has been usual to make an annual attack upon the Sultan of Johanna, and the Comoro Islands. Our good friend, the Governor of Mauritius, dissolved the meditated attack of last year; and we now join with him, in forbidding any further enmity to the king or inhabitants of the Comoro Archipelago, or other islands on the coast of Africa or North Archipelago, under the pain of our most severe displeasure, and of incurring the punishment due to pirates, of whatever nation or people they may be.

"Such is my will: let it be known to every inhabitant of this island: it is for their own happiness, and their own safety, to pay obedience to this proclamation.

Tamatave, Island of Madagascar,

23d Oct. 1817.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the THIRD YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the THIRD SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

* * We introduce the following Statute out of its regular order on account of its great social importance.

CAP. LXXV. *To amend certain Provisions of the Twenty-sixth of George the Second, for the better preventing of Clandestine Marriages.*—July 22, 1822.

Whereas it is, amongst other things, provided, by an Act passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, intituled an Act for the better preventing of clandestine

marriages, that all marriages solemnized by licence after the 25th day of March 1754, where either of the parties (not being a widower or a widow) shall be under the age of twenty-one years, which shall be had without the consent of the father of such of the parties so under age (if then living) first had and obtained, or if dead, of the guardian or guardians of the person of the party so under age, lawfully appointed, or one of them, and in case there

there shall be no such guardian or guardians, then of the mother (if living and unmarried), or if there shall be no mother living and unmarried, then of a guardian or guardians of the person appointed by the Court of Chancery, shall be absolutely null and void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever: and whereas great evils and injustice have arisen from such provisions: for remedy hereof, be it enacted by the king's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that so much of the said Statute as is herein-before recited, as far as the same relates to any marriage to be hereafter solemnized, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. In all cases of marriage had and solemnized by licence before the passing of this Act, without any such consent as is required by so much of the said Statute as is herein-before recited, and where the parties shall have continued to live together as husband and wife, till the death of one of them, or till the passing of this Act, or shall only have discontinued their cohabitation for the purpose, or during the pending of any proceedings touching the validity of such marriage, such marriage, if not otherwise invalid, shall be deemed to be good and valid to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

III. But nothing in this Act shall extend or be construed to extend to render valid any marriage declared invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, before the passing of this Act, nor any marriage where either of the parties shall at any time afterwards, during the life of the other party, have lawfully intermarried with any other person.

IV. Nor shall be taken or deemed to render any marriage valid, the invalidity of which has been established before the passing of this Act, upon the trial of any issue touching its validity, or touching the legitimacy of any person alleged to be the descendant of the parties to such marriage.

V. Nor shall be taken or deemed to render valid any marriage, the validity of which, or the legitimacy of any person alleged to be the lawful descendant of the parties married, has been duly brought into question in proceedings in any causes or suits in law or equity in which judgments or decrees or orders of court have been pronounced or made, before the passing of this Act, in consequence of or from the effect of proof in evidence having been made in such causes or suits of the invalidity of such marriage, or the illegitimacy of such descendant.

VI. But if at any time before the passing of this Act any property, real or personal, has been in any manner possessed, or any

title of honour has been in any manner enjoyed by any person or persons whomsoever, upon the ground, or upon the pretence, or under colour, of the invalidity of any marriage, by reason that it was had and solemnized without such consent as aforesaid, then and in such case, although no sentence or judgment has been pronounced in any court against the validity of such marriage, the right and interest in such property or title of honour shall in no manner be affected or prejudiced by this Act, or any thing herein contained, but shall remain and be the same to all persons, and to all intents and purposes, as if this Act had never been made.

VII. Nor shall extend or be construed to extend to affect or call in question any Act done before the passing of this Act under the authority of any court, or in the administration of any personal estate or effects, or the execution of any will or testament, or the performance of any trust.

VIII. No licence for any marriage shall, from and after the first day of September in the year of our Lord 1822, be granted by any person having authority to grant the same, until oath shall have been made by the persons and to the effect required by this Act; and if such licence shall be required for the marriage of parties, both or either of whom shall be alleged to be of the age of twenty-one years, such parties shall respectively make oath, that they are respectively, and that each of them believes the other to be, of the full age of twenty-one years or upwards; and if both parties shall be under the age of twenty-one years, but shall be alleged to be a widower and widow, then each of such parties shall make oath accordingly, as to himself and herself, and as to his and her belief with respect to the other party; and if one of the parties shall be of the age of twenty-one years, but the other party shall be under that age, and a widower or widow, both parties shall make oath accordingly, as to himself and herself, and as to his and her belief with respect to the other party; and if both or either of the parties shall be under the age of twenty-one years, not being a widower or widow, both of such parties shall make oath accordingly, as to himself and herself, and as to his and her belief with respect to the other party; and in such case both parties shall also make oath that the person or persons whose consent shall be required by law to the marriage of such parties has been given, and has been signified in the manner required by this Act; and if both or either of the parties shall be alleged to be of the age of twenty-one years, such licence shall not be granted until there shall be produced, to the person from whom such licence shall be required, an extract or extracts from the register of the baptism of such parties

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parties or party so alleged to be of the age of twenty-one years, if such register shall be in England, and can be found; and each of such extracts shall be proved upon oath, by some other person or persons, to be a true extract from such register, and to relate to the baptism of the party to whom the same shall be alleged to relate, or according to the belief of the person making such oath; but, if such register shall not be in England, or cannot be found, then such licence shall not be granted, unless such fact shall be proved upon oath to the satisfaction of the person from whom such licence shall be sought, and unless some person or persons, having knowledge of the party or parties so alleged to be of the full age of twenty-one years, shall make oath of the fact that such party or parties is or are of that age to the knowledge or belief of such person or persons so making oath as aforesaid, stating the grounds for such knowledge or belief; and in all cases, except cases of special licences to be granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury and his officers, according to the proviso for that purpose in the said Act of the twenty-sixth year of King George the Second, oath shall also be made, by each of the parties for whose marriage a licence shall be sought, of the residence of such parties for the space of four weeks immediately before the granting of such licence, according to the said Act of twenty-sixth year of King George the Second.

IX. Consent of parents or guardians shall be given in writing, signed in the presence of two witnesses, &c.

X. All such oaths as are required by this Act for the purpose of obtaining any licence shall be respectively sworn and taken before a surrogate of the person from whom any such licence as aforesaid shall be sought, or before a surrogate of some other person having power to grant licences of marriage; and, if any person or persons in any oath to be made and taken in pursuance of this Act, for the purpose of obtaining any licence of marriage, shall knowingly and wilfully swear any matter or thing which shall be false or untrue, every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall suffer the like pains and penalties, and incur the same disabilities, as persons guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury are subject to and incur; and if any person shall knowingly and wilfully obtain any licence for the marriage of such person, or of any other person, by means of any false oath, or by means of any false instrument in writing, contrary to the provisions of this Act, knowing such oath or instrument to be false, such person being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be liable to transportation for life as a

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felon; and, if the person convicted of such offence shall be one of the persons who shall have contracted marriage by means of such licence, such person shall forfeit and lose to the king's majesty all estate, right, title, interest, benefit, profit, and advantage, which such person may derive from or be entitled to by virtue of such marriage, and such forfeiture shall and may be disposed of in such manner as to his Majesty shall seem fit; any grant of forfeitures or other matter or thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

XI. Oaths to be preserved by the proper officer.

XII. Licences shall state the facts on which granted.

XIII. Officer granting licences, not duly observing the provisions of this Act, guilty of a misdemeanor.

XIV. No person shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be deemed authorized by law to grant any licence for the solemnization of any marriage, except the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, according to the rights now vested in them respectively, and except the several other bishops within their respective dioceses, for the marriage of persons one of whom shall be resident at the time within the diocese of the bishop in whose name such licence shall be granted.

XV. Marriage by licence not to be impeached on the ground of informality.

XVI. Before publication of banns, affidavit as to residence, &c. shall be delivered to the minister.

XVII. Banns shall not be published until the true Christian and surnames of the said persons, and the house or houses of their respective abodes within such parish or chapelry or extra-parochial place as aforesaid, as stated in such affidavit, shall be affixed on the principal door of the church or chapel, and in some conspicuous place within the said church or chapel, in which such banns shall be published as aforesaid, and shall remain so affixed until the expiration of the three Sundays on which such banns shall be published.

XVIII. Affidavits to be delivered over to the churchwardens.

XIX. After the solemnization of any marriage, under a publication of banns, it shall not be necessary, in support of such marriage, to give any proof of any such affidavit, nor shall any evidence be received to prove that such affidavit was not made and delivered as required by this Act, in any suit touching the validity of such marriage; nor shall such marriage be avoided for want of or by reason of any defect in any such affidavit, or on account of the true name or names of either party not being used in the publication of such banns, or for such name or names not having been affixed as aforesaid; but it shall

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shall be lawful in support of such marriage to give evidence, that the persons who were actually married by the names specified in such publication of banns were so married, and such marriage shall be deemed good and valid to all intents and purposes, notwithstanding false names, or a false name, assumed by both or either of the said parties in the publication of such banns, or at the time of the solemnization of such marriage.

XX. Re-publication of banns necessary, if marriage be not solemnized within three months.

XXI. All and every the clauses and

provisions in this Act, touching the publication of banns of matrimony, and touching marriages solemnized by such banns, shall commence and have effect on and after the first day of September 1829, and not before.

XXII. If marriages by licence be not solemnized within three months, new licences to be obtained.

XXIII. Not to extend to the royal family.

XXIV. Not to extend to marriages among Quakers or Jews.

XXV. Act to be read in churches, &c. at certain times.

XXVI. Act to extend only to England.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

"Mi manca la Voce," a Quartetto introduced in the favourite Opera of Pietro l'Eremita. Composed by Rossini. 4s.

THIS elaborately-constructed and happily-variegated quartetto procured for itself a very distinguished notice among the numerous samples of excellent composition included in the above opera. Not only has the general sentiment of the poetry, but the sense of the emphatic words, been scrupulously and effectively attended to; and the construction throughout is such that the combined result is highly striking and dramatic. As a *composition*, the piece is every where scientific; and, as a *scena*, is strongly impressive. If we have any objection to offer to it in its first character, it is, that it too often resorts to octaves; if, in its second, that it does not always avoid an almost unintelligible commixture of the opposing expressions of the persons of the drama. But these defects are too rare to justify our dwelling upon them. Besides, they are covered by the number and variety of the felicitous properties which present themselves to the observant auditor. The change of movement, at the line, *"Cortei dal suo lato,"* and that again at the words, *"Fiera guirra mi sento nel seno,"* evince a clear and active judgment, while the style in which the mutation is effected displays as much beauty as warmth of imagination. The passage with which the latter line bursts upon us in unisons and eighths, is remarkably bold and energetic; though, we wish they had not been pursued beyond the words *a gara*; because, as more powerful any particular resource, the more sparingly should it be employed, lest it should depreciate its own effect. In some instances, the

pouring in the voices of the chorus upon those of the principal characters is peculiarly effective; as, for example, at the words *"Altie affamie,"* in the nineteenth page; after the introduction of which, the united parts are worked up with great force, and lead the ear to a most animated and triumphant conclusion. Looking at the whole of this composition, and not even losing sight of its most conspicuous faults, we find ourselves called upon to allow it a very distinguished portion of our praise, and to say that Mr. Rossini has exerted his powers in its production, and that it proves he only need exert them to be really great.

"And they're a Noddin." The admired Ballad introduced in the Opera of Montrose. Arranged with Variations for the Piano-Forte; by Domenico Corri. 1s. 6d.

Of this publication, the theme of which is compounded of portions of two distinct melodies, embellished with cadences and graces, we can speak in terms far from dishonourable to the abilities of Mr. Corri, as a piano-forte composer in the light and familiar style. The passages, for the most part, are conceived with ease and freedom, without deviating into difficulties of execution, or presenting to that class of practitioners for whose use it is obviously intended, with any awkward or ineligible positions of the band. As no air has enjoyed a greater temporary popularity than *"They're a Noddin,"* so no one has more frequently been turned to the account to which it is here devoted; but very few are the instances in which it has been more successfully handled than in the present composition. Not denying that these variations are by no means without

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without faults, we still claim for them the praise of taste and ingenuity, and feel justified in recommending them to the notice of those piano-forte performers who prefer the smoothest and pleasantest road to a facile and graceful execution.

Fantasia for the Piano-Forte, in which is introduced the favourite Scotch Air, "We're a'Noddin; by Frederick Kalkbrenner. 4s.

In the production of this fantasia, Mr. Kalkbrenner has evidently exerted his long-acknowledged talents, and has by no means been sparing of his science. While many of the passages are new in their formation, the ingenious use made of extraneous sharps and flats, so abundantly resorted to in this our *chromatic* age, marks the theoretical resources of the composer. In some few instances, we meet with transitions not a little bordering on the extravagant; but, regarding the publication generally, we think it beautiful in imagination, and rich in art. The introductory movement, if not congenial with the simple character of the air on which the composition is founded, is at least in concordance with the florid and artificial manner in which the subject is treated, and the whole wears that air of self-consistency which ever constitutes a laudable feature in musical composition. As an exercise for the instrument for which it is intended, this production has strong claims to our recommendation. By the higher class of practitioners, it will be found both improving and gratifying, and certainly will not be listened to with indifference by any cultivated ear.

Spring Flowers, a Set of Tyrolese Airs. Arranged for the Piano-Forte; by Samuel Poole. 3s.

The titles under which Mr. Poole presents these airs to the public, are, the *Violet*, the *Primrose*, the *Lilly of the Valley*, the *Jonquil*, the *Narcissa*, and the *Anemone*. As a mere conceit or caprice of the imagination, we can smile at the application of these *florid* appellations to movements, between which and themselves there neither is nor can be the least intelligible affinity: but, if we could for a moment suppose that any thing like propriety or appropriateness was intended by the

nominal distinctions, we should pity the imbecility of the composer. With respect to the movements themselves, considering that they are all in the same measure, and the restraint inevitably thrown on the fancy by that circumstance, we think their variety exceeds what could reasonably be expected. They are no less pleasing than simple; and, amid the numberless publications of the kind, will probably rise into more than common notice.

Mr. W. F. Collard, of the house of Clementi and Co. has recently invented a mode of imparting to piano-fortes an augmented vibratory power, by which they produce an increased richness and brilliancy of tone. Considering how many important improvements had already been made in keyed instruments, and the great advance they had made towards perfection, we indulged but little hope of their attaining any new excellence; but Mr. C., by his very ingeniously-constructed sound-board, bridge of reverberation, and more effectual method of disposing of the strings of the instrument, has obtained not only a more mellifluous, but a longer sustained, intonation. This novelty alone would be valuable, but the additional advantage derived from the action of those portions of the string situated between the old bridge and the new one, is more especially worthy of notice. Availing himself of the sympathy between strings unisonically tuned, and brought sufficiently near each other, without coming in contact, the inventor has arrived at the means of producing what he very properly calls an *harmonic swell*. The effect of this perfectly new application of a well known law in acoustics is strikingly beautiful, and demonstrates an intellect singularly acute, and highly inventive. By this happy idea, all the augmentation of sound produced by former efforts is obtained; while the confusion occasioned by the elevation of the dampers is entirely avoided. In addition to its intrinsic value, this invention has the recommendation of being applicable to piano-fortes of all descriptions, and at a very small expence, considering the magnitude of the advantage.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN SEPTEMBER:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

AMONGST the various pleasures afforded by a country residence, there is certainly not one that possesses the permanency and increasing interest afforded by the superintendence and management of gardens and pleasure-grounds. The taste for this species of occupation has, of late years, been spreading itself rapidly over the country, as the Horticultural and other societies sufficiently evince. Those, who once passed the time they were doomed by fashion to spend in the country, in a continued round of dullness and ennui, will find, in the cultivation of this taste, a never-failing source of pleasure and interest. But a great difficulty is experienced by all, on beginning to lay out their gardens, or ornament and improve their pleasure-grounds, from the want of proper directions for their operations. None of our present works on horticulture at all accomplish in themselves this purpose, treating exclusively either on picturesque or on practical gardening. The first work, including all that can be desired to be known on this subject, has lately been presented to us, and is as able in its execution as it is comprehensive in its system. It is entitled, *An Encyclopædia of Gardening, comprising the theory and practice of Horticulture, Arboriculture, and Landscape Gardening*, by J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S. H.S. &c. This treatise opens with a learned research into the state of gardening in ancient times, and brings down the history of the art, in various countries, particularly in Britain, to the present time. It then treats upon the science in all its branches, including the most modern improvements, and furnishes many valuable suggestions for its future progress in the British Isles. The text is interspersed with nearly six hundred wood-engravings by Branston.

The immense importance of steam as a prime-mover in mechanics will insure a favourable reception to any work upon so interesting a subject. It is indeed astonishing, that the description of a discovery, which has exerted so prodigious an influence on the agricultural commerce, and the happiness of mankind, should have been left altogether to Encyclopedias and works of a general nature. Till the appearance of Mr. Partington's Treatise, we do not know a single work which can satisfy the curiosity of the ingenious reader. In every other work (we do not even except Dr. Brewster's excellent edition,—Robison,) some point or other is either wholly omitted, or carelessly and erroneously stated. *The Historical and Descriptive Account of the Steam Engine*, by CHAS. FRED.

PARTINGTON, is, however, well calculated to supply this deficiency. The subject is interesting, the practical knowledge extensive, the language elegant, and the arrangement philosophical. The illustrations, from parliamentary and other documents, exhibit the most indefatigable research, and shew that Mr. Partington has spared neither labour nor expence to render his work deserving of the public patronage. The historical account of its discovery and improvements is very entertaining, and the description of the engine as little technical and as intelligible as possible. But it is the chapter on steam-navigation with which we have been most pleased. It is, indeed, the most satisfactory account we have ever seen; and, had our Supplement not been already made up, we should certainly have done ourselves the pleasure of extracting it. As this, however, may not be, we have only to add, that the graphic illustrations by Clement and Gladwin are executed in the first style of art, and that such persons as are desirous of further information on the subject, cannot do better than consult this work.

The name of Mr. Bowles as a poet, has been almost forgotten in the crowd of celebrated men who have followed him; and, indeed, he seemed to have forsaken the lyre of the poet for the pen of the critic. Moderate, however, as the reputation is, which his muse enjoys, we think he may more securely rest his claims to attention on his poetical than his critical labours. His controversy with Lord Byron, as he tells us in his preface, drew his attention to a poem written some time ago, and *The Grave of the last Saxon, and the Legend of the Curfew*, has consequently seen the light. It cannot be denied that there is an occasional elegance about Mr. Bowles's poetry, which in some degree compensates for the want of higher qualities; but, at the same time, we must say that we think his sonnets partook more of this characteristic than the poem before us, which is, on the whole, exceedingly heavy for so short a performance. Perhaps some of the descriptions of natural scenery are the most pleasing parts of it.

So entirely do we wish to divest our pages of all theological controversy, that we should have undoubtedly passed over, in silence, *A Respectful Letter to the Earl of Liverpool, occasioned by the speech imputed to his Lordship at the Isle of Thanet Bible Society Meeting, October 27, 1821*; by the REV. H. H. NORRIS, M.A. &c. had not a passage in the very first page caught our attention.

attention. Most of our readers must know, that there exists a schism between the Bible Society, formed for the purpose of translating and disseminating the Bible, free from comment, in all languages, and the Bartlett-buildings Society, professing the like purpose, only accompanying the bible with a prayer-book in the same language. The former body, or some of their advocates, induced no doubt by the liberality of sentiment which distinguishes this speech, printed an extract from it in the shape of a hand-bill, and distributed it amongst their friends. About a year ago they established an Auxiliary Society at Warwick; and, on that circumstance, is introduced the passage above alluded to, which is to the purport following. "This speech was printed by the Dissenters at Warwick, and left in the shape of a hand-bill at every house in the town, preparatory to an attempt to bring that county under the Bible Society's Auxiliary System, in defiance of the well-known disapproval of the great body of its inhabitants, both clergy and laity, and of the public protest of the vicar of Warwick." Now, by mere accident, for we belong to neither society, we were present at this meeting; and from our own immediate knowledge and observation, can contradict almost every fact stated in the above sentence. In the first place, we doubt the assertion that the Dissenters printed the hand-bill alluded to; and, we feel ourselves bound to say, that the attempt, as the author is pleased to call it, though it most fully succeeded, to establish that society, was not in defiance of the disapproval of a great, or indeed any, body of the inhabitants of the town. The only opposition made was by the vicar of one parish, and a more feeble or ill-advised speech we certainly never heard on any public occasion. The minister of the other parish, supported by all those of the dissenting interest, and one member for the county, brought the matter forward, nor was there more than that one dissentient hand and voice against it. Surprised by the falsity of this first statement, we read the work, in hopes of finding some, at least, plausible argument in support of the opinions it maintains, but not one could we meet with. Surely, if the doctrines of the church are the doctrines of the Bible, they will not require a prayer-book to accompany it in order to propagate them. An article in our last number informed our readers of the enormous wealth, and consequently influence, possessed by the clergy; and their principal intention, in the institution of the Bartlett-buildings Society; seems to be to extend that power, and to separate themselves as much as possible from their conscientious dissenting brethren, instead of softening down the distinction existing between them, which we should, at least, have thought the part of

ministers of a gospel of peace. We must also condemn the attempted virulent sarcastic strain in which these pages are written, as by no means the language in which a member, who proudly designates himself a minister of an humble religion of charity and peace, should address another, and, for aught we know, or he can know, a worthier member of the same church, and one who reposes his faith in the same divine writings.

We notice, with much pleasure, the republication of the excellent pamphlet of the celebrated Lord Somers, entitled, *The Security of Englishmen's Lives, or the Trust, Power, and Duty, of the Grand Juries of England explained*; with prefatory observations by the editor, illustrative of the character of modern grand juries, which contain some important information, and many pointed and well-timed animadversions. We consider it highly expedient, at this period, when a kind of corporate attorney-generalship has been assumed by the notorious Bridge-street Association, that grand juries should be fully alive to the very important nature of their functions, and be put upon their guard against the insidious attempts of personal interest or party rancour. From any bias arising from political feeling, a body of men like the grand jury, assembled for the purposes of even-handed justice, cannot be kept too free; and we think that, in this view, the jealousy which the editor avows of the disproportionate number of justices of the peace on the grand-jury lists, is well founded. This objection, and others, may be easily obviated if the sheriff will fairly perform his duty. Instead of a partial selection, a full list ought to be returned of all persons liable to serve as grand jurors, and a regular rotation observed in summoning them. We should then look in vain for grand jurors setting themselves forth as political partizans, and uttering intemperate denunciations against offences, which are about to come under their own judicial cognizance. The whole pamphlet is full of instructive matter, and we recommend it to the serious perusal and consideration of our readers.

We do not know whether the administration of "truth severe, by fairy fiction drest," is not carried beyond the proper point, when the pages of a novel are made the vehicle of the most serious and abstruse doctrines of the church. *No Enthusiasm*, or a *Tale of the present Times*, is a work of this description, in which no inconsiderable talent and power of observation are devoted to the inculcation of the religious principles of the evangelical party in our church establishment. To every fair way of propagating these tenets, and to the present plan amongst the rest, we are not disposed to object; and, perhaps, to those persons whose scruples forbid them to touch

touch an unsanctified work of fancy, it furnishes a convenient mode of reconciling amusement and conscience. But then we must insist that other religious sects be treated with tolerable candour; which, we are sorry to say, is by no means the case in the volumes before us. The Catholics are described as implacable enemies to the establishment of the country; their tenets are said to neutralize the best principles of Christianity, and their civil emancipation is reprobated in the strongest terms. The subtleties of Unitarianism, a faith which is rather distinguished by its rejection of subtleties, are spoken of with a kind of horror, and no opportunity is omitted of depreciating every sect but that which, having had the good fortune to number the learned author (for we take it for granted he is a lawyer,) amongst its proselytes, has thus become, at once, the standard of spiritual truth. Nor are his political opinions at all more moderate. The visionary schemes of reform are rejected with contempt, as being either the masks of the designing or the dreams of the imbecile. In one of his views alone do we cordially coincide with the author, and this is in the diffusion of universal education, for which, strange to say, he is a strenuous advocate. Thus it is that the advancing spirit of the age urges on even the bigotted and the prejudiced to the adoption of beneficial measures, by which the web woven with so much care will be finally unravelled. Universal education is the only engine we ask, to effect the most generous and wholesome schemes of civil and ecclesiastical reformation. In other respects, we have derived considerable amusement from the perusal of the work, which is written in a pleasing and correct style, and is not without interest in its fable.

We would willingly hope that the time is not far distant, when the government, taking advantage of the present interval of peace, will turn its serious attention to the subject of impressment, on which the opinion of professional men, we are happy to observe, begins to be very unequivocally expressed. As lovers of the constitution, and as philanthropists, we have nothing to say against the prevailing system. To arguments advanced against it by us in those characters, and as landsmen into the bargain, it would be very cogently replied, that we are mere innovating theorists, who have never made a voyage, and wish to pave the way for reform. We very willingly, therefore, turn over the controversy to post-captains and lieutenants, who have been more conversant with hard blows than with subtle speculation; whose reforms will not be suspected of extending beyond the body politic of a man-of-war; but whose good sense and good feeling strongly point out to them the absurdity, the wickedness, and the disadvantages of

our abominable system of impressment. A valuable pamphlet, by CAPTAIN LAYMAN, of the navy, entitled, *The Pioneer, or Strictures on Maritime Strength and Economy*, embraces some just remarks and useful suggestions on this topic; to which we may add two other recent publications of considerable merit, under the titles of *Cursory Suggestions on Naval Subjects, with a Plan for raising Seamen by Ballot*, and *Reasons for abolishing Impressment*; by LIEUT. R. S. HALY, R.N. The object of the scheme, developed at some length, in the *Cursory Suggestions*, is to limit the period of service in the navy, and to establish an universal ballot, enforced by embargo, on the breaking out of a war; which the author is of opinion would supply a considerably greater number of able seamen than can possibly be raised by the impress. The *Reasons* are given in a very plain, honest, and earnest manner, and are, to our apprehension, unanswerable. We fervently unite with the writer in his warm expostulations: "In the name of God, of common sense, of humanity, of mercy, let this vile practice be abandoned; let at least some attempt be made to do without it." It is to be hoped that these prayers will not be given to the winds; that these solid arguments will not be disregarded; that corruption and abuse are not altogether unassailable and impregnable; and that, in this quarter at least, they will shortly yield to the united arguments and authority of so many gallant members of the profession.

An interesting volume of American Biography has lately appeared, entitled, *Memoirs of Charles Brockden Brown, the American Novelist, Author of Wieland, Ormond, Arthur Mervyn, &c. with Selections from his Original Letters and Miscellaneous Writings*, by WM. DUNLAP. Mr. Brown's works have been long known to the English public, one of them, *Arthur Mervyn*, having been reprinted in this country nearly twenty years ago; and they appear to have obtained fully as much celebrity as they merit. The life of the novelist has afforded but little matter for the pen of his biographers, and exhibits nothing more than a sketch of those literary occupations to which Mr. Brown's life was devoted. He was originally destined to the profession of the law, but a morbid temper of mind, from which he was never free, induced him to relinquish his legal views; and he seems to have had recourse to literary pursuits rather as a means of filling up his time, than from any desire of distinction or love of gain. In his epistolary style he is not successful; he betrays too much sententiousness and formality, and affects something of the stateliness of Johnson's style. The miscellanies at the end of the volume are not of much importance. To an American these *Memoirs* may be valuable; but, on this side of the Atlantic,

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Atlantic, they will not, probably, excite much attention.

The question as to the injurious or beneficial effects of machinery has been of late contested with some warmth, in consequence of the depressed state of agriculture, and the attempts which have been made in some parts of the country to deter the farmer from the use of the threshing machines. In Norfolk and Suffolk many of these machines have been riotously destroyed, and we observe that many gentlemen have recommended to their tenants to desist from using them. This measure originates, no doubt, in a very benevolent motive; but we confess it seems to us absurd to compel the farmer, in the midst of his distress, to thresh his corn in a more tedious and expensive way than before. This is not the way to relieve him, nor, in the end, to serve the labourer, who cannot thrive on the ruin of the farmer. It is not the threshing machine which has thrown agricultural labourers out of employ, but a financial machine of a very different structure. Let the farmer get, what he cannot get under the present system, a permanent remunerating price for his crops, and we should soon see the labouring classes in full employ, in spite of machines for threshing, or for any other purpose. We have been led into these remarks by a little tract, entitled, *An Address to Manufacturers, Farmers, &c. proving the use of machinery to be destructive to the morals and happiness of the nation*,—a position in which we cannot at all concur with the author, whose work, however well meant, is calculated to spread very mistaken and mischievous notions. Of the general good effect of machinery, in supplying an article of necessity or comfort in greater abundance, and at a diminished price, there cannot be a doubt. Nor do we consider its particular effect on the labourer to be more questionable. Every diminution in price acts as a bounty on consumption; and the increase of consumption will create a demand for additional labour. No one will pretend to say that, without the aid of ingenious machinery, our cotton and woollen manufactories would have employed more than a small proportion of their present hands. The low prices and extensive markets created by machinery have been found, by experience, to call more labour into action than can be required by the limited demand for the slower and more expensive operations of the hand. To conclude with an example: the invention of the press threw a number of scribes out of employ, but we think it must be allowed that this machine has found occupation for an incalculably greater number of labourers than would ever have earned a livelihood by the pen.

The relatives of the late Rev. CALEB

EVANS have acted with sound discretion in publishing his *Sermons*, which are characterised by much good sense and very excellent principles, both moral and religious. When regarded as the productions of a young man, who was cut off, at the early age of twenty-one, from the society of which he promised to become a distinguished ornament, they may be regarded as singular indications of mature excellence. A short but interesting memoir is prefixed to the sermons, from the pen of the editor, Dr. T. Southwood Smith, who has recorded the talents and virtues of his deceased young friend in terms of warm, and apparently well-founded, affection and esteem. An amusing journal of a tour, under the title of "A Week's Ramble into the Western Highlands," is subjoined, which is interesting, as another relic of the young author; and the volume concludes with an excellent Sermon on Resignation, by the Rev. John Evans, the father of the deceased, being the first preached after the death of his son, and written for that occasion.

The sudden and afflicting catastrophe, which terminated the career of one of the most original and imaginative of our poets, has excited general sympathy and regret; and the admirers of his brilliant and eccentric genius will not be slow to lament his fate, and commemorate his high endowments. We notice a short, but elegant and feeling tribute to his memory, in an *Elegy on the Death of Percy Bysshe Shelley*, by ARTHUR BROOKE, whose compositions we have heretofore had opportunities of mentioning with deserved approbation. There is much pathos and poetical spirit in Mr. Brooke's stanzas; and it is an affecting consideration, that the generous poet, who so lately gave "the meed of his melodious tear" to the grave of the young and unfortunate Keats, to whom he was personally unknown, should so soon claim the same melancholy offices, and receive them, as in this instance, from stranger hands. It is not fit that he should "float upon his watery bier unwept," who has "built the lofty rhyme" so often and so well, and from whom, in the maturity of his extraordinary powers, so much more might have been expected. Nor will the effusion under our notice, though extremely pleasing and creditable to the sentiments and talents of its author, supersede the exertion of the high and acknowledged genius of some of Mr. Shelley's personal friends, on whom the task of raising an honourable and lasting monument to his fame seems naturally to devolve.

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Mr. ROSCOE, of Liverpool, has in the press, the Poetical and Miscellaneous Works of Alexander Pope, including the notes of Warburton, War-ton, and various commentators, with a new life of the author, and annotations.

Rev. Mr. ORMAN, of Mildenhall, Suffolk, is preparing for publication, a Selection of the Odes or Ghazels of the Persian Poet Hafiz, with poetical

and prose translations. It will be accompanied with copious notes, and a vocabulary to each ghazel; a biographical account of Hafiz will be prefixed, together with a short account of the nature of Persian versification, and an epitome of Persian grammar.

Dr. RUDGE will shortly publish, in two volumes octavo, Lectures on Genesis, or plain Historical Sermons on the Leading Characters and most important Events recorded in the Book of Genesis.

A tragedy, entitled Werner, or the Inheritance, by Lord BYRON, is announced.

Speedily will be published, in two volumes octavo, Columbia, a geographical, statistical, agricultural, commercial, historical, and political account of that interesting country; intended as a manual for the merchant and the settler. The work will be embellished with a map, and with portraits of the President Bolivar and Don F. A. Zea.

A new edition of *Bythneri Lyra Prophetica* is printing at the Glasgow University press, and will be published early in November, in one vol. 8vo.

The Seventh Part of the Encyclopædia Metropolitana will appear in October.

MULLER's recent Travels in Greece constitute the next ensuing number of the "Journal of Modern Travels."

Mr. ROSCOE has in the press, Observations on Prison Discipline and Solitary Confinement, including an enquiry into the causes of the inefficient state of the American penitentiaries, with a copious appendix of original documents

documents, illustrative of this very important subject.

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Dr. JOHN BARON will soon publish, Illustrations of the Enquiry respecting Tuberculous Diseases, with coloured engravings.

Mr. W. WALLACE, lecturer on anatomy and surgery, is printing a System of General Anatomy, in an octavo volume.

The following Courses of Lectures will be delivered in the ensuing season at the Surrey Institution:—

1. On the History and Utility of Literary Institutions, by JAMES JENNINGS, esq. on Friday, Nov. 1, at seven o'clock in the evening precisely.

2. On Chemistry; by GOLDSWORTHY GURNEY, esq.

3. On Music; by W. CROTCH, Mus.D. Professor of Music in the University of Oxford. And,

4. On Pneumatics and Electricity; by CHARLES WOODWARD, esq. early in 1823.

Mr. BOWRING intends shortly to publish a second volume of his interesting Specimens of the Russian Poets.

Mr. J. G. LOCKHART has in the press, in a small quarto volume, Sixty Ancient Ballads, translated from the Spanish, with notes and illustrations.

A Catalogue of Miscellaneous Books, on sale by Mr. RUSHER, of Reading, including recent purchases, is in the press, and is expected to be ready in a few days.

Shortly will be published, a very considerable portion of the celebrated treatise of Cicero de Republica, discovered by M. Angelo Mai, the Keeper of the Vatican Library, in a *codex rescriptus*. The fragments are not only such as to increase our regret at the loss of the entire work, but are of sufficient length to give a correct idea of the whole.

The Life and Remains of the late Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge, is in the press.

Mr. BRITTON is preparing a handsome volume, descriptive and illustrative of Fonthill Abbey. He has been at that mansion collecting mate-

rials for its history, and making descriptive notes. Mr. Cattermole, the artist employed by him, has made elaborately-finished drawings on the spot. Some of these are peculiarly rich, effective, and splendid. The interior views are so brilliant in colouring, with purple, scarlet, crimson, gold, ebony, painted glass, &c. that nothing but high finishing and colouring on the spot can do justice to the subjects.

Fifty Lithographic Prints, illustrative of a tour in France, Switzerland, and Italy, during the years 1819, 20, and 21, from original drawings taken in Italy, the Alps, and the Pyrenees, by MARIANNE COLSTOW, in octavo, are preparing for publication.

The Rev. Dr. EVANS has on the eve of publication, a new edition, with one hundred sketches of biography, of his Golden Centenary, or Sequel to the Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World.

Towards the close of last year an expedition was fitted out from Deptford, consisting of the Leven and Barracuta, from which accounts have been lately received, announcing that on the 28th of May they were about to proceed on the further objects of their voyage. The Persian Gulf and the Red Sea were to be particularly explored and surveyed.

Cumberland-gate, the great northern entrance to Hyde-park, is about to undergo a very great improvement from the classical taste of Mr. HOPE. This gentleman, with a public spirit which cannot be too highly commended, has made an offer to remove the old gate, and erect a new one, with a double entrance, at his own expense. This offer has been accepted; the workmen have already begun their operations; and, from the auspices under which the work is to be performed, we have no doubt it will do credit to the taste and opulence of the founder, and remain a lasting ornament to the metropolis.

An Historical Sketch of the United States of America is in the press, accompanied by personal observations made during a residence of several years in that country, by ISAAC HOLMES.

The tenth quarterly number of the Investigator will be published on the 1st of October.

A vessel, sixty feet in length, has been discovered at Matham, near Rolvenden, Kent. It was found buried

ried partly under the bed of the river Rother, where it is supposed to have lain 500 years. The following description of it has appeared in the local newspapers:—

“It is conjectured, with a great degree of probability, to have been a Dutch or Danish vessel lost in the great storm of 1286, which diverted the original course of the Rother to its present channel. On a casual inspection the appearance of the vessel favours but little such hypotheses as ascribe to it a title to such remote antiquity; it differs apparently but little from a west-country barge of the present day; though several minutiae observable on a closer view, together with the date ascribed to the several articles found on board, give it nevertheless some claim to attention as a relic of former years. A flat-bottomed boat, much decayed, though apparently of more modern construction than the vessel itself, has been discovered astern, and has occasioned conjecture to recede still further from the idea of ascribing to it even that degree of antiquity which it had previously held claim to, but is supposed, generally, to be altogether unconnected with her; her planks are put together after the present mode, she is caulked with hair, and as high as the vessel's stern. A plate of pewter or silver has been detached from her larboard quarter, where it was affixed by nails, it has the letters *D J* at the top; in other parts of the vessel the following articles were found:—A time-keeper, greatly resembling a milk-skimmer, and but little decayed; the holes for the insertion of pegs to note down the time, as recorded by the escape of the sand in the hour-glass; two dead eyes, thinner than the present make; three can-hooks, apparently modern; the breast bone of a bird, as thick as a two-penny piece; the horns of some animal, and several pieces of rope and iron. The vessel is caulked with moss, her stern is straight, and her rudder pressed close against her stern, on the starboard side.”

The Cento, a volume of prose selections, from the most approved works of living authors, will appear in the course of the ensuing month.

The Rev. T. H. HORNE, M.A. has in the press, a third edition of his *Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures*, in four volumes octavo, corrected, and illustrated with numerous maps and fac-similes of biblical manuscripts. It is expected to be ready in the course of November next. At the same time will be published, with one new plate, a small supplement to the second edition, (of which a limited number only will be printed,) so arranged as to be

inserted in the respective volumes, without injury to the binding.

A Chart of all the Public and Endowed Free Grammar Schools in the Kingdom, is in the press.

Mr. JOHN HUNT will shortly publish the *Vision of Judgment*, by Quevedo Redivivus, said to be from the pen of Lord Byron.

The Rev. R. T. ENGLAND, editor of the “*Letters of the Abbé Edgeworth*,” is preparing for publication, the *Life of the celebrated Father O’Leary*.

GOETHE’S *Poetical Works*, in one volume 18mo. with ten wood engravings, will be published in the course of October.

Mr. W. S. HARRIS has lately exemplified, by experiment on the *Louisa* and *Caledonia* men-of-war at Plymouth, the utility of his invention for restoring the electrical equilibrium, by the means of a copper conductor fixed in the masts, through the bottom of ships. Mr. H. proposes to place in the back of the masts a slip of copper, which is to be continued to the interior or hole of the cap of each mast; consequently, coming into contact with the mast above, the continuity will be preserved, without preventing the upper masts being lowered. The conductors of the lower masts are to be continued to the keel, and made to communicate with one or more copper bolts in contact with the exterior copper or the water. This arrangement preserves a permanent conductor, so long as any part of the mast is continued. We have often recommended the same principle for the preservation of houses and buildings. Lead or copper should be used instead of the ridge tile, and a slip of the same material should be continued to the ground. This would constitute the most perfect species of conductor. The pointed rods, often erected at great expense, are silly toys, or species of philosophical clap-traps addressed to the gazing vulgar.

Mr. THOMAS DALE, B.A. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, author of the “*Widow of the City of Nain*,” is preparing for publication a new translation of the *Tragedies of Sophocles*; the object of which has been, to render the various metres of the Greek tragedian, by measures, as nearly corresponding with the original as the genius of the English language will permit. The work will be comprised in two volumes octavo, and is expected

ed to be ready for publication early in the ensuing spring.

A work entitled Royal Naval Biography, to consist of genealogical, biographical, and historical memoirs of all the flag-officers, captains, and commanders of his Majesty's fleet, now living, is nearly ready for the press, to be published by subscription. The first part of this work, containing Memoirs of the Flag-Officers, Superannuated Rear-Admirals, and Retired Captains, will be printed as soon as a sufficient number of subscriptions have been obtained.—Memoirs of the Post-Captains and Commanders will speedily follow.

The Port-folio, a collection of engravings from antiquarian, architectural, and topographical subjects, curious works of art, &c. with descriptions, is now ready for publication. This undertaking is intended to form a cabinet of engravings of the miscellaneous works of art and antiquity scattered throughout Great Britain, interspersed with views of seats distinguished by architectural beauty, or rendered subjects of public curiosity by antiquity of character or historical

circumstance; together with other objects of marked topographical interest neglected in preceding publications.

In a few days, from the pen of a parent, Gleanings and Recollections to assist the Memory of Youth, dedicated from a Father to his Son.

A very interesting experiment has been made of steam-vessels on canals, in the Union Canal at Edinburgh, with a large boat, twenty-eight feet long, constructed with an internal movement. The boat had twenty-six persons on board; and, although drawing fifteen inches of water, she was propelled by only four men at the rate of between four and five miles an hour, while the agitation of the water was confined entirely to the centre of the canal.

According to the late statistical returns, the inhabited houses of England, Scotland, and Wales, are about 2,430,000; and the uninhabited above 80,000. The total of the houses of Dublin is said to be 24,000; of these only about 16,000 pay local taxes, and full 4,000 are to be let every day in the year.

The following is an analysis of the increase and decrease of crime (that is, of poverty and distress,) in the different counties:—

Increase.		Decrease.	
Anglesey	6	Brecon	21
Bedford	76	Bucks	11
Berks	17	Cardigan	1
Cambridge	65	Carmarthen	10
Carnarvon	10	Chester	20
Cumberland	11	Cornwall	16
Derby	11	Denbigh	4
Devon	4	Flint	11
Dorset	12	Glamorgan	5
Durham	2	Gloucester	67
Essex	34	Herts	16
Bristol	7	Huntingdon	13
Hants	44	Kent	28
Hereford	12	Lancaster	247
Leicester	59	Lincoln	22
Monmouth	33	London and Middlesex	293
Montgomery	5	Merioneth	3
Oxford	4	Norfolk	26
Rutland	1	Northampton	6
Somerset	18	Northumberland	40
Suffolk	14	Nottingham	11
Surrey	62	Pembroke	8
Sussex	25	Radnor	6
Westmoreland	1	Salop	23
Wilts	20	Stafford	39
Worcester	51	Warwick	58
		York	194

A work on the subject of our extensive possessions in India, in one volume octavo, will be published in October, entitled, an Inquiry into the Expediency of applying the Principles of Colonial Policy to the Government of India, and of effecting an essential change in its landed tenures, and in the character of its inhabitants.

The following curious particulars are elicited by the late population reports:—

Men 100 years, and upwards.

In England	57
Wales	3
Scotland.....	40

Total 100

Women 100 years, and upwards.

In England	111
Wales	18
Scotland	62

Total..... 191

RUSSIA.

Lithography is making rapid progress in this country, where it bids fair to become popular. A series of portraits of celebrated living characters has been commenced by a young artist at St. Petersburg.

It appears from a statistical map of Russia, lately published, that the population of this vast empire, of which the superficies is 298,950 square miles, is increased to 40,067,000, and that the amount of the poll-tax and the taxes on beverage is 169,350,000 roubles.

GERMANY.

The imperial government have lately offered one thousand ducats in gold to the author of the best work on the construction of windmills, whether he be a native or foreigner.

The lovers of philology and classical literature will rejoice to hear that the publication of TISCHBEIN'S Illustrations of Homer has lately been resumed, after a lapse of twenty years. The seventh number of this magnificent work, forming the first of a new series, has just been published, and the archæological erudition and superior taste it displays renders it an honourable testimony of that zeal for classical literature by which Germany has long been pre-eminently distinguished.

ITALY.

The *Res Literariæ* is now completed with the third volume. This work is a bibliographical and critical miscellany; its main object is Italian literature, and the Latin writers of Italy

in the middle ages. The three volumes contain 250 articles. The edition is limited to seventy-five copies, a few of which have been sent to England. The first volume was printed at Naples in 1820; and the second at Rome, in the following year.

The Academy of Lucca has lately published the first volume of its Transactions, prefixed to which is an historical account of the rise of this Society. It originated in 1584, when it was held in the house of Gian Lorenzo Malpighio, the person named by Tasso in two of his admirable dialogues. During two centuries the institution maintained itself without any attention on the part of the government, until 1805, when it was put on an improved footing, and received its present appellation.

FRANCE.

A work is said to be forthcoming at Paris, entitled "Memorial of St. Helena, or Journal of every Act of Bonaparte's Life during his first Eighteen Months' Sojourn in the Island."—We may conclude, however, from its appearance at Paris, that it will be sufficiently tame and obsequious, or no printer would dare to engage in it. O'Meara's honest "Voice from St. Helena" is proscribed at the French Custom-houses, and, though in the English language, is seized wherever it is found. Every book containing a scintillation of public spirit, or enlivened by the spirit of free enquiry, is treated in like manner; and the genius of that country, which at one time could boast of its Voltaire, Rousseau, and D'Alembert, will soon be on a level with that of Austria and Prussia, where no work worthy of being read in a free country has appeared for the last thirty years. Reprints of English poets, and standard English authors, seem at present to be the chief objects of speculation among the Parisian booksellers.

Mr. J. B. SAY, justly celebrated for his writings on political economy, has announced his intention to establish, about the beginning of November, at his house, No. 92, Rue du Faubourg St. Martin, at Paris, a Series of Conversations on Political Economy, for the benefit of those gentlemen who may wish to acquire a more extended knowledge of that science, and who procure a recommendation from some person of known respectability, which must

must be forwarded to the house of the Professor, together with the subscription for the course, which is twelve pounds.

From the collections in the Paris Museums, M. HUMBOLDT estimates the known species of plants at 56,000, and those of animals at 51,700; among which 44,000 insects, 4,000 birds, 700 reptiles, and 500 mammalia. In Europe live about 400 species of birds, 80 mammalia, and 30 reptiles; and in the opposite southern zone, on the Cape, we find likewise almost five times more birds than mammalia. Towards the equator, the proportion of birds, and particularly of reptiles, increases considerably. According to Cuvier's enumeration of fossil animals, it appears that in ancient periods the globe was inhabited much more by mammalia than birds.

NETHERLANDS.

Some activity prevails in the presses of the Netherlands, owing to the less liberal system of France. A fine edition of Choiseul Gouffier's Greece is printing in ten volumes octavo, and some original works of Travels, History, and Biography, have lately appeared at Brussels. A translation is even announced of O'Meara's "Voice from St. Helena;" and, though the press does not enjoy the protection of Trial by Jury, yet the government is confident in its own strength, and does not appear to tremble at the warnings or the voice of truth.

AFRICA.

The Prussian naturalists, Drs. EHRENBURG and HEMPRICK, on their travels in Northern Africa, arrived on the 15th of February at Dongola, the capital of Nubia. They had previously forwarded ten chests and four casks, with subjects of natural history, to the Royal Museum at Berlin.

AMERICA.

The union of the American lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, by a canal from Hudson's river, goes rapidly on to completion. In a few months the Grand Western Canal, 315 miles in length, will cause the inland seas and the ocean to mingle their great waters. Ten thousand men have been for some time employed in this vast enterprise, which is the offspring of the bold policy of the chief magistrate of New York.

WEST INDIES.

The following letter from Boyer, president of Hayti, to M. Jullien, conductor of the *Revue Encyclopedique*, proves that that eminent man is duly attentive to the interests of literature, and argues well for the happiness and improvement of Hayti.

Liberty—Equality.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

J. Pierre Boyer, President of Hayti, to Mr. Jullien Founder, Director of the *Revue Encyclopedique*.

Sir,—I have, in the interval of a few days, received the letters which you sent me, dated the 15th of October and the 4th of November last, the first by Mr. Frederic, and the other by Mr. St. Georges, for whom you ask my interest. I do not think that this young man, in conforming to the laws and customs of the country, will meet any obstacle to the success of the affairs entrusted to him: the protection which government is glad to give to commerce, must leave no fear to foreign speculators who come here, on the result of the operations they seek to make. Should, however, your protégé happen to experience any difficulty in the pursuit of his commercial affairs, and should it depend on me to facilitate their success, you may be assured I will give him my protection.

I have read with much satisfaction the first of the above-mentioned letters, and am sensible to the obliging expressions it contains. In giving my opinion on your *Revue Encyclopedique*, I paid but a feeble homage to the merit of that important publication. I am sorry, but not surprised, at the obstacles it meets with from suspicious men, inimical to all philanthropy; it is natural that all which throws a dazzling lustre hurts eyes which fear the light; but what is not less certain is, that the more efforts these blind men make to hinder the progress of the *Revue*, the more they will enhance its worth. A production which holds so distinguished a place in the literary world, and has obtained so many honourable testimonials, (eulogies,) must certainly triumph, a little sooner or a little later, over all the attempts directed against it.

From the time this letter reaches you, you will oblige me by reckoning me among the number of your subscribers for ten copies of the *Revue Encyclopedique*.

Receive, sir, a new assurance of my distinguished consideration. J. BOYER.

Port-au-Prince, 15th August, 1821.

18th Year of Independence.

It affords us pleasure to learn that the press is unshackled in Hayti, and that a system of civil liberty governs that noble island.

MEDICAL

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

THAT convalescence from croup requires the most solicitous attention, both from parent and physician, in order to obviate the immediate recurrence of this cruel disorder, has been painfully proved in the practice of the Reporter during the few preceding days. Of the last two cases that he has seen of croup, fairly and fully marked, the one was a beautiful child, that was in the morning under the immediate grasp of death, and in the evening apparently as well as it had ever been since birth.

Grandmamma (the good ladies that go under this name are too often the determined enemies, both to the physical and moral well-being of young people,) grandmamma had ordered the child in question something "comforting and supporting" in the shape of solid meat, of no inconsiderable quantity, just before bed-time: in the night the fearful noise and frightful struggle were again heard and witnessed; and death, on this second attempt, succeeded in the seizure of its victim at about the same period in the evening of the ensuing day that the "doctors" had been laughed at for their caution, and practically derided and opposed on the preceding.

In the second case, the recurrence of the croupal inflammation was plainly caused by an injudicious exposure to cold air. Here powerful measures are again promising success, but the fate of the patient will probably be determined long before the present paper is put to press.*

A remarkable instance of aphonia has recently presented itself to the writer, which has been most successfully treated by galvanism, in combination with the nitras argenti. The subject was a young and amiable female, who had been deprived of her voice for nearly four months, and had taken steel, with other medicinals, without effect. In the course of three days from the commencement of the galvanism, and the drug just named, the voice began to return; and it has, at length, regained all its wonted clearness and energy.

* There is now reason to hope that this last case will proclaim the triumph of medicine.

It is not, perhaps, very easy to apportion the due share of respective credit to the two remedial agents thus simultaneously tried in this interesting case; but the writer conceives, that the galvanic influence might, in many cases, be brought to bear with more decided and permanent efficacy, by combining its exhibition with a substance, which we know is not only powerful, but often permanent in its effects. It is a remarkable fact, that the perception of a metallic impregnation of the frame from a particular taste is the same from galvanism as from the nitrate of silver. It ought to be mentioned, that Mr. La Beaume was the galvanic operator in the instance now referred to.

Renal affections the Reporter often finds to have been treated, and he is conscious of not having unfrequently treated them himself, as mere derangements of the stomach. This oversight and mistake may, in many instances, be partly ascribable to that indolent disposition, to generalize which the "digestive-organs" views of medicine are apt to engender. M. Majendie, a celebrated physiologist of France, expresses astonishment that so philosophical a nation as the English should rest in the empirical and delusive contentment arising out of this source. He, indeed, at least in the present writer's opinion, denies the stomach even its due operation in the manufacturing of maladies, which develop themselves more especially through the medium of the kidneys, giving to the latter organs their more than deserved share in the morbid processes; but, certain it is, that stomach ailments, even of a formidable cast and character, are often merely sympathetic sequels of renal derangement; and that, too, in cases where calculus is neither present nor in prospect, a circumstance to which the Reporter has thought it proper to call the reader's attention, in consequence of having lately had occasion to witness a more than ordinary proportion of lumbar and stomach complaints thus connected with, and closely simulating, each other.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford Row, Sept. 20, 1822.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

MR. BABBAGE has made a very extraordinary discovery on the application of machinery to the purpose of calculating and printing mathematical tables. He states that the intolerable labour and fatiguing monotony of a continued repetition of similar arithmetical calculations, first

excited the desire, and afterwards suggested the idea, of a machine, which, by the aid of gravity (weight), or any other moving power, should become a substitute for one of the lowest operations of human intellect. The first engine of which drawings were made was one which is capable of

of computing any table by the aid of differences, whether they are positive or negative, or of both kinds. With respect to the number of the order of the differences, the nature of the machinery did not in my own opinion, nor in that of a skilful mechanic whom I consulted, appear to be restricted to any very limited number; and I should venture to construct one with ten or a dozen orders with perfect confidence. One remarkable property of this machine is, that the greater the number of differences, the more the engine will outstrip the most rapid calculator.—By the application of certain parts of no great degree of complexity, this may be converted into a machine for extracting the roots of equations, and consequently the roots of numbers; and the extent of the approximation depends on the magnitude of the machine.

—Of a machine for multiplying any number of figures by any number, I have several sketches; but it is not yet brought to that degree of perfection which I should wish to give it before it is to be executed. I have also certain principles by which, if it should be desirable, a table of prime numbers might be made, extending from 0 to 10 millions. Another machine, whose plans are much more advanced than several of those just named, is one for constructing tables which have no order of differences constant.—A vast variety of equations of finite differences may by its means be solved, and a variety of tables, which could be produced in successive parts by the first machine I have mentioned, could be calculated by the latter one with a still less exertion of human thought. Another and very remarkable point in the structure of this machine is, that it will calculate tables governed by laws which have not been hitherto shown to be explicitly determinable, or that it will solve equations for which analytical methods of solution have not yet been contrived. Supposing these engines executed, there would yet be wanting other means to ensure the accuracy of the printed tables to be produced by them. The errors of the persons employed to copy the figures presented by the engines would first interfere with their correctness. To remedy this evil, I have contrived means by which the machines themselves shall take from several boxes containing type, the numbers which they calculate, and place them side by side; thus becoming at the same time a substitute for the compositor and the computer: by which means all error in copying, as well as in printing, is removed.—There are, however, two sources of error which have not yet been guarded against. The ten boxes with which the engine is provided contain each about three thousand types; any box hav-

ing of course only those of one number in it. It may happen that the person employed in filling these boxes shall accidentally place a wrong type in some of them; as, for instance, the number 2 in the boxes which ought only to contain 7s. When these boxes are delivered to the superintendent of the engine, I have provided a simple and effectual means by which he shall in less than half an hour ascertain whether, amongst these 30,000 types, there be any individual misplaced or even inverted. The other cause of error to which I have alluded arises from the type falling out when the page has been set up: this I have rendered impossible, by means of a similar kind.—To bring to perfection the various machinery which I have contrived would require an expense, both of time and money, which can be known only to those who have themselves attempted to execute mechanical inventions. Of the greater part of that which has been mentioned, I have at present contented myself with sketches on paper, accompanied by short memorandums, by which I might at any time more fully develop the contrivances; and, where any new principles are introduced, I have had models executed, in order to examine their actions. For the purpose of demonstrating the practicability of these views, I have chosen the engine for differences, and have constructed one of them, which will produce any tables whose second differences are constant. Its size is the same as that which I should propose for any more extensive one of the same kind: the chief difference would be, that in one intended for use there would be a greater repetition of the same parts, in order to adapt it to the calculation of a larger number of figures. Of the action of this engine, you have yourself had opportunities of judging, and I will only at present mention a few trials which have since been made by some scientific gentlemen, to whom it has been shown, in order to determine the rapidity with which it calculates. The computed table is presented to the eye at two opposite sides of the machine; and, a friend having undertaken to write down the numbers as they appeared, it proceeded to make a table from the formula $x^2 + x + 41$. In the earlier numbers my friend, in writing quickly, rather more than kept pace with the engine; but, as soon as four figures were required, the machine was at least equal in speed to the writer. In another trial it was found that thirty numbers of the same table were calculated in two minutes and thirty seconds; as these contained eighty two figures, the engine produced thirty-three every minute. In another trial it produced figures at the rate of forty-four in a minute. As the

machine may be made to move uniformly by a weight, this rate might be maintained for any length of time, and I believe few writers would be found to copy with equal speed for many hours together. Imperfect as a first machine generally is, and suffering as this particular one does from great defect in the workmanship, I have every reason to be satisfied with the accuracy of its computations; and, by the few skilful mechanics to whom I have in confidence shown it, I am assured that its principles are such, that it may be carried to any extent. In fact, the parts of which it consists are few, but frequently repeated, resembling in this respect the arithmetic to which it is applied, which, by the aid of a few digits often repeated, produces all the wide variety of number. The wheels of which it consists are numerous, but few move at the same time; and I have employed a principle by which any small error that may arise from accident or bad workmanship is corrected as soon as it is produced, in such a manner as effectually to prevent any accumulation of small errors from producing a wrong figure in the calculation.—Of those contrivances by which the composition is to be effected, I have made many experiments and several models; the results of these leave me no reason to doubt of success, which is still further confirmed by a working model that is just finished.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER, AND BAROMETER IN AUGUST AND SEPT. 1822.

	Thermometer.		Barometer.
	Night.	Day.	Morning.
Aug. 24	49	66	29.70
25	47	63	66
26	42	64	66
27	41	68	66
28	47	62	68
29	52	62	50
30	48	62	74
31	41	70	87
Sept. 1	47	70	30.
2	40	63	29.90
3	56	68	83
4	45	70	90
5	56	67	80
6	58	70	78
7	40	67	90
8	53	64	78
9	47	60	85
10	37	68	98
11	52	60	30.
12	54	68	29.74
13	43	65	30.
14	45	64	8
15	54	63	29.90
16	51	75	97
17	54	73	97
18	53	74	30.
19	53	72	29.99
20	54	70	90
21	52	70	80
22	55	67	80

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

HARVEST was finished in the southern and forward districts during the course of the last month; in the northern and less favoured, during the present. A tolerably accurate general estimate may now be formed. On all the best lands, wherever situated, the wheat crop is considerably above an average, the quality uncommonly weighty and fine; and the straw, although not so bulky as in some years, substantial and extremely valuable. The oat-straw, as fodder, will almost equal the hay of some years. The spring crops, it is now confirmed, are generally defective, but the quality is generally good; upon moist and productive light lands, however, some of these crops have reached an average; and, with respect to barley, it is remarked in the barley counties, that the old stock on hand equals in quantity the new growth. Hays and grasses rather of fine condition than very great plenty, with exceptions of heavy crops and constant plenty of green food, particularly aftermath on various parts. On potatoes and turnips nothing new, the former a universally productive growth, the quantity greatly enhanced by superior quality, the latter de-

fective in both; as to Swedes, scarcely any quotable crop. The eagerness of the farmers, and the two growths, occasioned part of the wheat almost every where to be carted and stacked prematurely; whence heating, and a necessity of preventive measures. A great hop and fruit year, even to pears, in some parts. The greatest grape season of the last forty. The cider manufactory has commenced. The live stock and flesh markets, as well as that of corn, have of late made some stand and some advance in price; but autumn, the season of plenty and of overflow, is at hand. The fallows are backward for want of rain, and very little wheat has yet been put into the earth. The state of the farming interest is truly deplorable, in which the poor labourer must necessarily share. It is greatly to the honour of Sir Henry Bunbury, that he has taken the lead in recommending, by a circular to his Suffolk tenantry, the discontinuance for the present of the use of the threshing machine.

Smithfield:—Beef, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.—Mutton, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.—Veal, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d.—Pork, 2s. 6d. dairy do. 3s. 6d. to 4s.—Lamb, 2s. 6d. to 3s.—English bacon,

[Oct. 1,
AND B.
EPT. 1822.
Barometer.
Morning.
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Commercial Report.

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1822.]

bacon, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.—Irish, quality of —The quartern loaf in London, 9d.—
late inferior, 3s. to 3s. 6d.—Raw fat, Hay, 42s. to 4l. 4s.—Clover, do. 45s. to
2s. 2½d. 92s.—Straw, 24s. to 40s.
Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 23s. to 54s. Coals in the pool, 36s. 6d. to 43s. 9d.
—Barley, 16s. to 34s.—Oats, 14s. to 30s. Middlesex; Sept. 23.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Number of Gallons of Malt Spirit received into Stock by each of the Principal Rectifying Houses in England in the Years 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821.

	Oct. 10, 1818.	Oct. 10, 1819.	Oct. 10, 1820.	Oct. 10, 1821.	Average.
Hodges and Co. London.....	490,384	548,800	536,587	531,956	526,932
P. Booth and Co. do.	485,974	384,850	286,569	277,054	358,612
Gordon, Knight, and Co. do....	282,325	267,388	233,884	288,103	267,925
Sir Robert Burnett and Co. do.	204,950	262,351	239,940	234,548	235,197
Smith and Goldie, do.....	283,258	221,260	200,947	209,555	228,755
Sedger and Co. do.....	216,103	218,295	200,866	276,267	227,883
M. Langdale and Co. do.	255,562	206,947	149,313	144,101	188,981
John Nicholson, do.	159,460	151,180	161,706	163,545	158,974
Robt. Preston and Co. Liverpool	169,700	135,649	163,201	162,418	157,742
Thomas Castle and Co. Bristol ..	106,263	125,057	155,918	179,469	141,677
Child, Vickers and Co. London..	132,448	132,210	116,989	113,875	123,880
John Bockett and Co. do.....	113,854	105,293	115,236	116,278	112,665
H. Pidgeon and Co. do.....	135,386	96,958	109,116	97,034	109,623
G. Richards and Co. do.....	106,492	109,666	88,685	109,917	103,690
James Bishop and Co. do.....	104,597	97,480	82,285	105,619	97,345
James Deady, do.	103,110	88,869	90,454	45,319	41,938
M. Currie and Co. do.	91,647	79,566	74,167	56,292	75,593
Thos. Siddon and Co. Liverpool	66,978	87,203	64,810	71,305	72,574
John Reid, London	77,463	74,519	69,936	67,132	72,262
T. Browning and Co. do.	89,818	61,588	58,832	74,144	71,045
Thomas Davies, do.	81,335	62,728	68,592	68,676	70,333
H. and W. Pounsett, do.	79,320	71,865	62,666	65,788	69,910
T. Gaitskell and Co. do.	68,679	56,309	53,780	68,057	61,706
Thomas Wyatt and Co. do.	69,209	59,877	55,937	55,666	59,922
Holmes and Co. do.	66,938	49,712	57,020	52,506	56,548
F. Williams, Worcester	64,449	55,581	50,935	46,158	54,273
N. Manghan, London	59,023	49,850	51,505	51,315	52,924

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

	Aug. 26.	Sept. 20.
Cocoa, W. I. common .. £2 8 0	to 2 12 0	2 8 0 to 2 10 0 per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary 4 15 0	— 5 2 0	4 13 0 — 4 18 0 do.
—, fine .. 5 12 0	— 5 16 0	6 14 0 — 7 8 0 do.
—, Mocha	10 0 0 — 10 10 0	8 10 0 — 10 10 0 do.
Cotton, W. I. common .. 0 0 7½	— 0 0 8½	0 0 7½ — 0 0 8½ per lb.
—, Demerara	0 0 8¾ — 0 0 10½	0 0 8¾ — 0 0 10½ do.
Currants	5 11 0 — 5 18 0	5 2 0 — 5 15 0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2 16 0 — 3 0 0	2 10 0 — 2 14 0 do.
Flax, Riga	52 0 0 — 53 0 0	52 0 0 — 53 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine 42 0 0	— 43 0 0	43 0 0 — 44 0 0 do.
Hops, new, Pockets 3 0 0	— 4 10 0	3 10 0 — 4 15 0 per cwt.
—, Sussex, do. 2 16 0	— 3 5 0	2 16 0 — 3 10 0 do.
Iron, British, Bars 9 0 0	— 10 0 0	9 0 0 — 10 0 0 per ton.
—, Pigs	6 0 0 — 7 0 0	6 0 0 — 7 0 0 do.
Oil, Lucca	39 0 0 — 0 0 0	39 0 0 — 0 0 0 per jar.
—, Galipoli	55 0 0 — 56 0 0	55 0 0 — 56 0 0 per ton.
Rags	2 0 0 — 2 0 6	2 0 0 — 2 0 6 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new 3 5 0	— 0 0 0	3 5 0 — 3 10 0 do.
Rice, Patna kind	0 14 0 — 0 16 0	0 13 0 — 0 15 0 do.
—, East India	0 11 0 — 0 13 0	0 10 0 — 0 12 0 do.
Silk, China, raw	0 17 1 — 1 1 6	0 17 1 — 1 1 6 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein 0 15 1	— 0 18 7	0 15 0 — 0 18 7 do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 7 0 — 0 7 6	0 7 0 — 0 7 6 do.
—, Cloves	0 3 6 — 0 3 11	0 3 3 — 0 3 11 do.
—, Nutmegs	0 3 8 — 0 3 10	0 3 8 — 0 3 10 do.

Spices,

Spices, Pepper, black ..	0	0	6½	—	0	0	6½	0	0	6½	—	0	0	6½	per lb.
—, white ..	0	1	3½	—	0	1	4	0	1	3½	—	0	1	4	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	2	10	—	0	3	4	0	3	0	—	0	3	6	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	1	8	—	0	1	9	0	1	8	—	0	1	9	do.
—, Rum, Jamaica ..	0	2	10	—	0	2	6	0	2	8	—	0	3	0	do.
Sugar, brown	2	10	0	—	2	12	0	2	11	0	—	2	13	0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3	3	0	—	3	8	0	3	10	0	—	3	12	0	do.
—, East India, brown	0	14	0	—	1	0	0	0	14	0	—	1	0	0	do.
—, lump, fine	4	2	0	—	4	10	0	4	2	0	—	4	10	0	do.
Tallow, town-melted	1	18	6	—	0	0	0	2	0	6	—	0	0	0	do.
—, Russia, yellow ..	1	16	6	—	1	17	0	1	18	6	—	0	0	0	do.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	5	—	0	2	6	0	2	5½	—	0	2	5½	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	5	5	—	0	6	0	0	5	5	—	0	6	0	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	28	0	0	—	70	0	0	28	0	0	—	70	0	0	per pipe
—, Port, old	24	0	0	—	48	0	0	24	0	0	—	48	0	0	do.
—, Sherry	25	0	0	—	50	0	0	20	0	0	—	50	0	0	per butt

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 12s. a 15s.—Cork or Dublin, 12s. a 16s.—Belfast, 12s. a 15s.—Hambro', 10s. a 15s.—Madeira, 20s. a 30s.—Jamaica, 25s.—Greenland, out and home, 5 gs. to 8 gs.

Course of Exchange, Sept. 20.—Amsterdam, 12 7.—Hamburgh, 38.—Paris, 25 60.—Leghorn, 47¼.—Lisbon, 52½.—Dublin, 9¾ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds.—Birmingham, 580l.—Coventry, 1070l.—Derby, 140l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand Surrey, 54l.—Grand Union, 18l.—Grand Junction, 245l.—Grand Western, 3l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 365l.—Leicester, 300l.—Loughbro', 3500l.—Oxford, 730l.—Trent and Mersey, 1910l.—Worcester, 26l. 10s.—East India DOCKS, 158l.—London, 111l.—West India, 183½l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 23l.—Strand, 5l.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 265l.—Albion, 50l.—Globe, 135l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 71l.—City Ditto, 115l.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 20th was —; 3 per cent. Consols, 80; 3½ per cent. —; 4 per cent. —; 4 per cent. (1822) 100½.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 13s. 6d.—Silver in bars, 4s. 11¼d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Aug. and the 20th of Sept. 1822: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 72.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ALLEN, S. and T. C. Noble, Bristol, hosiers. (Pallin)
 Barratt, T. Darenth Mills, Kent, paper-maker. (Collins, Dartford)
 Bateman, A. Bristol, victualler. (Poole and Co. L.)
 Bevil, C. P. Ipswich, jeweller. (Williams and Co.)
 Brain, Rev. T. Much Wenlock, earthenware-manufacturer. (Dax and Co. L.)
 Browing, T. sen. East Malling, Kent, farmer. (Clutton and Co. L.)
 Candler, J. Jewry-street, Aldgate, flour-factor. (Druce and Son)
 Carter, H. Ratcliffe-highway, linen-draper. (Jones)
 Cripps, J. Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, draper. (Jones)
 Dalton, J. Tottenham court-road, merchant. (Jennings and Co.)
 Day, J. and R. Camberwell-green, stone-mason. (Shuter, L.)
 Davis, T. Minories, stationer. (Thompson)
 Dent, J. Stone, Staffordshire, cheesemonger. (Benbow and Co. L.)
 Dipper, F. Worcester, silk-mercier. (Becke, L.)
 Edwards, T. Liverpool, merchant. (Wheeler, L.)
 Edwards, T. Tarvin, Cheshire, corn-dealer. (Philpot and Co. L.)
 Elmore, R. Edgbaston-street, Birmingham, flour-dealer. (Turner and Co. L.)
 Emery, J. Rosamond-street, Clerkenwell, victualler. (Cockayne and Co.)
 Felton, R. High-street, Southwark, hop-merchant. (Townshend)
 Firmin, J. Bulmer, Essex, farmer. (Wiglesworth)
 Flack, E. D. Manchester. (Mackinson, L.)
 Fletcher, P. C. and T. Queenhithe, coal-merchants. (Stevens and Co.)
 Golding, T. and S. Ditton, Kent, paper-manufacturers. (Cranch, L.)
 Gregg, T. R. and W. Phene, jun. Watling-street, confectioners. (Osbaldeston and Co. L.)

Griffin, W. Old Swinford, Worcestershire, victualler. (Smith, L.)
 Gribell, N. and M. Hellyer, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, builders. (Mackinson, L.)
 Hawkins, J. and J. Nottingham, timber-merchants. (Knowles, L.)
 Harris, J. Birmingham, nail-factor. (Long and Co.)
 Harris, T. jun. Ragland, Monmouthshire, cord-wainer. (King, L.)
 Hayton, W. and M. Douglas, Sunderland, coal-fitters. (Thompson, Bishopwearmouth)
 Hedge, J. Star-court, Little Compton-street, builder. (Maugham)
 Heseltine, R. Thirsk, innkeeper. (Highmoor)
 Hewson, J. and W. Robinson, Carlisle, dealers. (Clennell, L.)
 Hill, T. Thornbury, Gloucestershire, linen-draper. (Poole and Co. L.)
 Higgin, R. Liverpool, mariner. (Lowe and Co. L.)
 Humphries, C. Bishopsgate-street, linen-draper. (Jones)
 Jackson, G. Manchester, dry-salter. (Whitlow)
 Jones, R. Newport, Monmouthshire, wine and spirit merchant. (Bourdillon and Co.)
 King, W. Cavendish, Suffolk, grocer. (Fawcett, L.)
 Leah, S. H. Old-street, watch-maker. (Browning)
 Leah, S. H. jun. Old-street, spirit-merchant. (Hill)
 Low, H. A. Sunderland, merchant. (Blakiston, L.)
 Lucas, W. Burnham, Sussex, farmer. (Freeman and Co. L.)
 Mortimer, J. sen. Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, merchant. (Jones, L.)
 Mitchell, T. Bow, linen-draper. (Jones)
 Norris, T. Bishopstone, Wilts, shoe-maker. (Hillier and Co. L.)
 Orlando, J. Newport, Monmouthshire, coal-merchant. (Meredith, L.)
 Papps, G. North-street, Lambeth, horse-dealer. (Richardson)
 Parker, C. Colchester, merchant. (Stevens and Co.)
 Pasley, J. Bristol, master-mariner. (Gregory)
 Peyton, J. Christchurch, Hampshire, merchant. (Castleman, Wimborne, Dorset)
 Percival,

1822.]

Percival, R. Eye, Herefordshire, wheelwright.
(Back, L.
Poole, T. Heston, Middlesex, dealer. (Cathcart, L.
Porter, J. Swinford, Leicestershire, butcher. (Harris
and Co. Rugby
Richards, T. W. South-bank Cottage, Regent's-park,
dealer. (Knight and Co. L.
Rose, T. Regent-street, Pall Mall, wine and brandy
merchant. (Robinson
Sharpe, T. Cheapside, pastry-cook. (Harding
Shillitoe, T. York, ironmonger. (Wiglesworth, L.
Smith, J. F. Regent-street, linen-draper. (Jones
Smith, W. H. Faversham, linen-draper. (Jones, L.
Stride, T. Quarley, Hampshire. (Burt, Broughton

Taylor, A. M. Southampton, victualler. (Roe, L.
Tomkins, H. Bromyard, Herefordshire, innholder.
(Beverley, L.
Tomlinson, W. Chester, wine-merchant. (Mayhew
Townsend, W. B. Little Chelsea, brewer. (James, L.
Turney, J. Sedgebrock, Lincolnshire, and W. Bates,
Halifax, merchants. (Stocker and Co. L.
Thurtell, J. Bradwell, Suffolk, merchant. (Swain
Tweddell, W. Stanwix, Cumberland, carrier.
(Clennell, L.
Wall, J. Birmingham, dealer. (Smith, L.
Wilkinson, R. London, merchant. (James
Westerdale, J. Hull, grocer and seedsman. (Taylor
Yates, W. Bristol, baker. (Edmunds, L.

DIVIDENDS.

Ashford, J. and E. L. Ireland,
Birmingham
Atkinson, M. Great Russell-street
Aunger, J. Exeter
Ayton, W. Macclesfield
Banister, W. Litchfield
Booker, M. Emsworth
Bradley, W. Louth
Brown, A. J. Portsmouth
Byass, H. Rayleigh, Essex
Carlisle, J. and Co. Bolton-in-the-
Moors
Corfield, W. Norwich
Cox, T. Crediton
Corgan, M., T. B. Paget, and E.
Mathews, Chipping Norton
Dean, J. Bingley, Yorkshire
Dickens, T. Liverpool
Durnall, J. Dover
Earle, W. Church-street, Rother-
hithe
Early, W. Worcester
Fifoot, W. Bristol
Flower, G. York
Ford, J. Gloucester
Fromow, W. Great Yarmouth
Frost, G. Sheffield

Harris, G. Birmingham
Harrison, J. Portsmouth
Herrington, J. Fareham, Hamps.
Howell, H. Knaresborough
Hudson, H. Cannon Coffee-house,
Charing Cross
Hudson, J. Ulverston
Hyde, D. Waltham Abbey
Jackson, W. G. and W. Hardley,
Great Surrey-street
Johnson, W. Birmingham
Keene, J. W. Birmingham
Kent, W. High Holborn
Lavers, J. Kingsbridge, Devon-
shire
Lawrence, W. H. Bath
Lloyd, G. Thetford
Maidland, D. New Bridge-street
Marshall, P. Scarborough
Mattinson, J. Huddersfield
Mitchell, S. Dorking
Monnington, W. Chepstow
Morgan, J. Liverpool
Neilson, W. Liverpool
Nice, J. Coppice-row, Clerkenwell
Nicoll, E. Hemel Hempstead
Peters, J. and F. Weston, Bristol

Pattison, C. St. Neot's, Hunting-
donshire
Peake, S. jun. and J. Rothwell,
Halliwell, Lancashire
Penrith, W. Bath
Penfold, E. Maidstone
Reay, J. Mark-lane
Ridout, J. P. Bridport
Riley, J. Leicester
Saunderson, J. Sutton, and T.
Masters, Pottton
Savage, G. Huddersfield
Sharpley, J. York
Scholes, R. Huddersfield
Sykes, J. and J. Hollis, Man-
chester
Tennant, W. Liverpool
Trafford, T. Kirtlington, Oxford-
shire
Tucker, W. and Co. Sheffield
Wallace, W. Workington
Webb, T. New Sarum
Windcott, T. and W. Tavistock,
Devonshire
Witney, W. Ludlow
Wood, J. Birmingham.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE past month has been as re-
markable in the British islands
for its political inactivity, as it has
been memorable all over Europe for
the heat and splendor of the weather,
and for the abundance and success of
the harvest. The King went to Scot-
land, and returned: what he did there
was even beneath common-place, and
served only to render conspicuous the
base spirit of certain time-serving
sycophants. A puny question arose
in England in regard to the person
who was to fill the office of Lord Cas-
tlereagh, and, such is the present pau-
city of public character, that it has
devolved on Mr. George Canning, al-
though that gentleman had prepared
to embark for India, to occupy the
station of the illustrious Marquis of
Hastings. We have no good opinion
of the public principles of Mr. Can-
ning, yet neither his talents nor his in-
dustry will enable him to do half the
mischief of his predecessor. The same
paucity of talents has led to the dis-
patch of Wellington to the Congress

of the great and small legitimates at
Verona, where much is expected to be
plotted against the rights, liberties,
and peace, of certain nations.

The Appendix to the House of Com-
mons Report, on the Poor Rate Re-
turns, states the following as the sums
of money "expended for the relief of
the poor," since 1750, in England
and Wales. It appears, that owing to
the defective state of the Poor Laws,
nearly one million and a half out of the
sum levied is spent in litigation, &c. in-
stead of benefiting the poor:

*The Account of Moneys levied in England
and Wales for 1821.*

Total sums levied.....	£8,411,893	4
Payments thereout for other purposes than the relief of the poor	1,375,868	1
Sums expended for the relief of the poor	6,958,445	2
Total sums expended.....	8,334,313	3

*Statement of Money expended on the Poor
only in England and Wales.*

Average of three years ending Easter 1750.....	£689,971
Year ending Easter 1776.....	1,521,782
Average	

Average of three years ending	
Easter 1785	1,912,241
Year ending Easter 1813	4,077,891
Average of three years ending	
March 25, 1815	6,129,844
Ditto, ditto, 1818	6,844,290
Ditto, ditto, 1821	7,273,535
Property assessed under sche- dule (A) in 1815	51,898,423

	No.
Population in 1811	10,502,500
Ditto, 1821	12,218,500

The number of Select Vestries, according to other documents in the Appendix,

in England, is 1,919; assistant overseers 1,838; in Wales 226 and 141. Total Select Vestries 2,145. Assistant overseers 1,979.—The Report also exhibits a “continued reduction in the levies, from the year 1817-18; so that in the last year the amount was less by about 300,000l. than the year 1819-20, and less by 900,000l. than in 1817-18.”

We consider it interesting to the public to subjoin some extracts from the reports of the Finance Committee, relative to the revenues and expenditure of the country.

REVENUE IN 1822. United Kingdom.	GROSS RECEIPT within THE YEAR.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.
ORDINARY REVENUES.	£ s.	£ s.
Customs, including the Annual Duties	14,789,705 5	10,582,762 18
Excise, including the Annual Duties	31,812,985 13	28,183,051 11
Stamps	7,078,970 12	6,513,599 8
Land and Assessed Taxes, including the Assessed Taxes of Ireland	8,042,304 5	7,780,455 11
Post Office	2,044,802 16	1,363,538 9
One Shilling and Sixpence Duty, and Duty on Pen- sions and Salaries	79,372 4	77,441 16
Hackney Coaches	26,248 2	22,120 0
Hawkers and Pedlars	31,655 3	25,450 0
Poundage Fees (Ireland)	4,269 13	4,269 13
Pells Fees (Do.)	853 18	853 18
Casualties (Do.)	3,815 15	3,815 15
Treasury Fees and Hospital Fees (Do.)	985 4	985 4
Small Branches of the King's Hereditary Revenue	122,717 13	15,335 1
Total of Ordinary Revenues	64,038,686 9	54,593,679 10
OTHER RESOURCES.		
Property Tax (Arrears)	37,137 6	34,234 15
Lottery, surplus Receipts after payment of Lottery Prizes	219,139 16	219,139 16
Unclaimed Dividends, Annuities, Lottery Prizes, &c. per Act 56 Geo. III. c. 97	83,910 13	83,910 13
From the Commissioners for the Issue of Exchequer Bills, per Acts 57 Geo. III. c. 34, and 124, for carrying on Public Works, and for the Employ- ment of the Poor in Great Britain	75,500 0	75,500 0
On account of Advances made by the Treasury, under the Authority of various Acts of Parliament, for improving Post Roads, for building Gaols, for the Police, for Public Works and Employment of the Poor, and for the support of Commercial Cre- dit in Ireland	125,012 13	122,653 13
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices	63,000 14	63,000 14
Interest on Contracts for the Redemption of Land Tax	44 0	44 0
Other Monies paid to the Public	142,028 16	142,028 16
Total (exclusive of Loans)	64,784,460 9	55,334,192 0
Loans paid into the Exchequer	13,328,783 15	13,828,783 15
Total Public Income of the United King- dom (including the Loans)	78,613,244 4	69,162,975 15

1822.]

Expenditure of the United Kingdom.

271

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE in 1822.		SUMS.	
		£	s.
I.—For Interest, &c. on the Permanent Debt of the United Kingdom, Unredeemed; including Annuities for Lives and Terms of Years			
		29,313,255	12
For Charges of Management thereon		275,476	7
For Interest, &c. on Imperial Loans; including Annuities for Lives and Terms of Years			
		149,887	0
For Charges of Management thereon		1,739	17
For Interest on Portuguese Loan			
		6,019	2
For Charges of Management thereon		98	0
There was also applied towards the Reduction of the National Debt			
	£1,062,445	5	
The usual Grant	200,000	0	
Annuities for Terms of Years, and Lives expired	167,978	7	
Ditto on Lives unclaimed for Three Years, before 5th Jan. 1821	£30,835	2	
Ditto on Lives unclaimed for Three Years and upwards, at 5th Jan. 1821	3,567	12	
	34,402	14	
Per Centage on Loans raised from 1813 to 1821, both inclusive, per Act. 53, Geo. III. c. 35....	3,992,778	13	
Annual Appropriation for the Redemption of £12,000,000, part of £14,200,000, Loan 1807	626,255	10	
Interest on Capitals transferred for Life Annuities	182,386	10	
Long Annuities transferred for ditto	8,668	10	
Interest on Debt of United Kingdom, redeemed	3,536,830	10	
Do. on Imperial Debt..... Do.....	75,191	19	
Do. on Debt of Portugal..... Do.....	20,846	11	
Interest at 1 per Cent. on part of Capitals created since 5th Jan. 1793.....	6,968,883	17	
Ditto on Outstanding Exchequer Bills	336,250	0	
Returned from Account of Life Annuities, the Nominees having died prior to their being set apart for Payment	7,038	5	
	17,219,956	15	
There has also been applied towards the Redemption of the Debt created in respect of £2,500,000 borrowed for the East India Company in 1812, the Amount paid by the Company into the Bank, in pursuance of the Act 52 Geo. III. cap. 135			
	163,739	2	
	17,383,695	18	
Whereof was applied to the Reduction of the National Debt ..			
	46,852,857	13	
	17,383,695	18	
Total on Account of Interest			
	29,469,161	15	
Ditto Charges of Management	277,314	5	
Ditto Reduction of the National Debt	17,383,695	18	
	47,130,171	18	
II.—The Interest on Exchequer Bills, and Irish Treasury Bills			
	2,219,602	5	
III.—The Civil Lists of England			
	850,000	0	
Ireland	214,877	6	
IV.—The other Charges on the Consolidated Fund, viz.			
Courts of Justice in England	69,444	18	
Mint	14,738	5	
Allowances to the Royal Family, Pensions, &c.	439,229	14	
Salaries and Allowances	60,168	7	
Bounties.....	14,278	0	
Miscellaneous	203,864	14	
Permanent Charges in Ireland	402,359	7	
V.—The Civil Government of Scotland.....			
	133,077	15	

VI.—The

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE in 1822.		SUMS.	
		£	s.
VI.—The other Payments in Anticipation of the Exchequer			
Receipts, viz.			
Bounties for Fisheries, Manufactures, { Customs.....		320,045	4
Corn, &c. { Excise		72,951	10
Pensions on the Hereditary { Excise.....		14,000	0
Revenue { Post Office.....		13,700	0
Militia and Deserters' Warrants, &c.—Excise and Taxes		56,176	19
VII.—The Navy, viz.			
Wages.....		2,304,000	0
General Services		2,789,220	3
The Victualling Department		850,659	12
VIII.—The Ordnance		1,337,923	4
IX.—The Army, viz.			
Ordinary Services.....		7,854,114	14
Extraordinary Services		1,079,090	17
X.—Issues from Appropriated Funds, for Local Purposes, in Ireland		48,038	11
XI.—Miscellaneous Services :			
At Home		3,567,482	2
Abroad		302,560	10
Total Expenditure		72,561,756	4
Deduct, Sinking Fund on Loan to the East India Company		163,739	2
Total		72,198,017	1

FRANCE.

The Angouleme faction still continues to misgovern France with a fury of despotism, which can scarcely fail to lead to a violent general re-action. It seems that the recorded experience of ages, and the inevitable fate of all tyrannies, have not a greater practical influence on the unbridled passions of modern statesmen, than they have on vulgar culprits, who are daily led to execution from a similar disregard of all salutary warning.

The restraints on the press, and the harsh and illiberal policy of the ruling administration, having, as might be expected, forced many over-zealous patriots into premature conspiracies, France has seen tribunals in simultaneous action scattered over its territory, to try these ill-fated individuals. Several have been found guilty, and, as clemency is not the order of the day, their unrelenting execution has followed, or will follow, of course.

Others, who were at the same time convicted of being accessories, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment which little accord with the spirit of an enlightened age. In short, the unmitigated fate of these victims of their own indiscreet zeal, has excited the sympathies of generous minds throughout France and all Europe, and has greatly injured the cause of legitimacy, which their sacrifice has been intended to support.

But the most unreasonable exertion of a malevolent spirit is that which has been directed against the four patriotic journals of Paris, for daring to participate publicly in the unavoidable sympathies of millions. The responsible proprietors have, by a summary process, been adjudged to various imprisonments, subjected to heavy fines, and arbitrarily prohibited for a term to publish any reports of proceedings in courts of law! Even this did not suffice to satisfy the ruling faction; for, having within a few days published a letter of that distinguished patriot and philosopher, M. Benjamin Constant, their papers were seized, and the writer himself, for repelling a judicial calumny, has been prosecuted.

The ill blood which these measures, and a thousand other vexations, has engendered in France, will not be appeased till satisfaction has been obtained for the past, and better security than royal promises granted for correct conduct in future.

France, in a word, is become a great prison, in which not only foreigners are subjected to the irksome regime of passports to move, and permits to reside; but Frenchmen of all ranks are subjected to the constant *surveillance* of the police, and to such an inquisition as necessarily existed during the contest of parties in the march of the late revolution, when foreign influence supported treasons against every free institution.

SPAIN.

The hopes of the enemies of liberty being baffled by the determination and wisdom of the patriots of Madrid, and by the energy of the patriotic commanders in the provinces adjoining France, where a holy crusade had been engendered, the expectations of this malevolent party are now directed to the congress at Verona, one of whose measures is anticipated to consist of a confederate army, which is to march through France and enter Spain! Should so mad an enterprize be undertaken, we foresee the bursting

of a volcano which will scatter its flames and its light all over Europe.

GREECE.

We lament that we have this month no certain news to record of the further success of the Greeks. Late reports have indeed been most unfavourable to their cause. Corinth has been retaken by the Turks, and the Greeks driven within the Morea; but the latest accounts ascribe new victories to the Greeks, and the abandonment of Corinth, of which, in our next, we hope to be able to detail the particulars.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON, *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

AUGUST 22.—The inhabitants of the liberty of St. Andrew's parish, Holborn, met in the church for the purpose of resisting the claim to tithes, set up by the rector. Several able speeches were delivered, a committee formed, and subscriptions entered into. The present rector derives from his office 2,000l. a year, and holds another living in the church; yet he is now bringing actions to enforce payment of 2s. and 9d. in the pound, upon that division of the parish which is within the liberties of the city of London, under an Act of Henry the Eighth.

— 24.—The premises of Mr. Stokes, calico-printer, in Grosvenor-market, Berkeley-square, entirely consumed by fire.

— 26.—The premises of Mr. Norden, slop-seller, and the adjoining house, in Upper East Smithfield, burnt down.

Sept. 1.—The king arrived in town from Scotland.

— 2.—A fire broke out in the house of a venetian blind-maker, in Old Round Court, Strand, which consumed that and the two adjoining houses.

— 3.—The extensive premises of Messrs. Luntley and Milner, wholesale druggists, in Bread-street-hill, partly destroyed by fire.

— 12.—One of Carlile's shopmen arrested at his shop in Water-lane, for selling Palmer's Principles of Nature.

— 16.—A Woolwich coach overturned in coming down the hill from the Green Man, at Blackheath; when only one, out of sixteen passengers, escaped without the loss of a limb, or a fracture.

Same day.—A destructive fire broke out in the floor-cloth manufactory of Messrs. Rolls and Goulston, in the Bermondsey road. The premises were entirely consumed, and, the flames spreading to an adjoining timber-yard, upwards of twenty houses were damaged.

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— 17.—The steam-engine of a glue-manufactory at Camberwell, on the banks of the Surrey canal, burst with a terrific explosion. The shock broke the windows in several of the adjoining houses; the whole north wing of the manufactory was blown down; five of the workmen received serious fractures, two were killed, and the top of the boiler was hurled one hundred and twenty feet into the air!

— 19.—The half-yearly court of proprietors of the Bank of England was held this day, when the dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year was voted. In answer to a question from the proprietor, the governor said, "that as yet no plan had been devised likely to prevent forgery!"

The London-bridge water-works are pulling down on the Middlesex side, and the other works on the Southwark side are likewise to be removed. The Company have disposed of their interest to the New River Company, which is actively employed in laying down pipes to serve the former Company's connections. The whole of the houses on the Southwark side of the bridge, on the right-hand side of High-street, down to the Town-hall, are to be entirely cleared away, if the new bridge should proceed. As it will be nearer to Southwark Bridge by a considerable distance, it will face part of Fishmongers' Hall, according to the present arrangement, in which case that must come down, with the whole of the buildings contiguous to Fish-street-hill, so as nearly to form a straight line with Gracechurch-street.

MARRIED.

W. Hanbury, esq. of Kelmarsh, Northampton, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Spencer Stanley Chichester.

Capt. John Russell, to Miss Coussmaker, niece to Lord and Lady de Clifford.

Chas. Berney, esq. of Washington-hall,
N n Norfolk,

Norfolk, to Miss G. Musgrave, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

W. H. Saltwell, esq. of Carlton Chambers, to Fanny Bree, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Caley, esq. of Queen-square.

Lieut. John Gilmore, R.N. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late T. Martin, esq.

C. H. Rhodes, esq. of Walsingham-place, to Mary, only daughter of the late J. Rowson, esq. of Peckham.

W. Bosanquet, esq. of Upper Harley-street, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Patrick Cumming, esq.

Mr. S. Deacon, of Skinner-street, to Virginia Grace Scripps, of South Molton-street.

C. J. Pike, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, to Eliza Harriet, daughter of J. Snow, esq.

W. Keating, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Miss Warton, of Laytonstone.

Sir E. West, recorder of Bombay, to Lucretia Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Sir M. B. Folkes, bart.

Mr. D. Gibson, of Grosvenor-place, Camberwell, to Miss Lescher, of White-chapel.

Lord Viscount Chetwynd, to Mary, only surviving daughter of the late R. Moss, esq.

T. N. Tallfourd, of the Middle Temple, esq. to Rachel, eldest daughter of J. T. Rutt, esq. of Clapton.

W. J. Newton, esq. of Argyll-street, to Miss Faulder, of Gower-street.

T. Sanderson, esq. of Chancery-lane, to Miss M. A. Miller, of Kingston.

Mr. T. Harvey, jun. of the Borough, to Anne, second daughter of Mr. Taylor, of the Sessions House, Newington.

G. Gregory, esq. of Gower-street, to Miss Toller, of Hampstead-heath.

E. Belfour, esq. of Lincoln's-inn fields, to Miss Christmas, of Upper Thornaugh-street.

Mr. F. Weedon, to Miss C. M. Powell, of South Audley street.

S. Medley, esq. to Miss Irish, both of Kennington.

D. Mahon, esq. capt. 29th regt. to Henrietta Bathurst, eldest daughter of the Bishop of Norwich.

Mr. W. Fell, of Cloak-lane, to Miss Young, of Great Surrey-street.

J. Leeds, esq. eldest son of Sir George Leeds, bart. to Marian, only daughter of the late W. T. Stratton, esq.

Jos. Patience, esq. of Tottenham-green, to Miss Hayne, of Middleton Terrace.

Mr. J. H. Walduck, of Oxford-street, to Hannah, second daughter of the late J. Thomas, of Stoke Newington.

Mr. T. Dorey, of Broad-street buildings, to Eliza, youngest daughter of T. Triquet, esq. of the Grove.

Mr. C. L. Shout, of Holborn, to Miss Gibson, of Belmont-place, Wandsworth-road.

Wm. Matthias, esq. of Bernard-street, Russell-square, to Miss Nicolay, of Blackheath.

J. L. Adolphus, esq. barrister-at-law, to Clara, eldest daughter of the late R. Richardson, esq. of Streatham.

Mr. W. Grey, of Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bone, to Miss Johnson, of Bedfordbury.

A. Haldane, of the Inner Temple, esq. to Miss Hardcastle, of Hatcham-house.

Charles, eldest son of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, to Frances, only daughter of John Evelyn, esq. of Wotton, Surrey.

The Rev. R. B. Greenlaw, of Isleworth, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Baker.

J. N. Shelley, esq. of Epsom, to Miss J. D. Bell, only daughter of James Bell, esq. of Hooley Park, Reigate.

Capt. J. Allen, R.N. to Mary, youngest daughter of D. Shirley, esq.

Mr. S. Cook, of Alie-street, Goodman's Fields, to Miss Packer.

DIED.

In Park-lane, after a short illness, *Clementina*, wife of James Drummond, Lord Perth, and mother of the Right Hon. Lady Gwyder.

In Fetter-lane, *Mr. V. Woodthorpe*, engraver.

At Stoke Newington, 24, *Mary*, youngest daughter of the late Rev. George Hodgkins.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, *Mrs. Heathcote*, formerly of the county of Rutland.

In Pall Mall, 80, *Mr. John Grindle*, sincerely regretted by his family and friends.

In Berner's-street, *J. Elmslie*, esq.

In Gloucester-street, Queen-square, 79, *I. Pilcher*, esq.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, *James*, eldest son of the late Jas. Edwards, esq.

Mr. T. Floyd, hay and corn salesman, of York-street, Pentonville. The deceased had been assisting in re-loading his waggon in New Bond-street, and, having descended, he reeled to the ground, when the waggoner ran to his assistance, and on raising him in his arms, he groaned, and expired in ten minutes.

At Kennington, in a decline, *Thomas Horatio*, eldest son of T. Parrett, esq.

At Greenwich, 61, *Dr. Robert Wright*, physician of the Royal Hospital, sincerely regretted by a numerous and highly respectable circle of friends and relatives.

At Lyne, near Dorking, *Arthur Ridley*, youngest son of J. Broadwood, esq.

At Bromley, 52, *G. Bailey*, esq.

In Southampton-row, 83, *Mrs. Sayers*.

In Park-lane, Grosvenor-square, *Lady Perth*.

At the Vicarage, Wandsworth, the Rev. *Robert Butcher*, LL.B. forty-four years vicar

vicar of that parish, and chairman to the Bench of Magistrates for the West Half Hundred of Brixton.

At Northampton-place, Clerkenwell, 65, *Mr. G. Silk*.

At Shooter's-hill, 79, *General Sir Thos. Blomefield, bart.*

At Camden-row, Peckham, 23, *Kezia*, wife of *Mr. N. Bennett, jun.*

At Woodford, *B. J. Friedmann, esq.*

In Piccadilly, *Colonel W. Bowen*, of Llyngwair, in Pembrokeshire. The deceased intended to have left town by the coach for Bristol, but, finding it had left the office in Piccadilly, he ran to overtake it, and, when opposite the Albany, he fell down in a fit of apoplexy, and expired.

At Stoke Newington, 37, *Barbara Cecilia*, wife of *R. Smith, jun. esq.*

In Hereford-street, 63, *Sir Hildebrand Oakes* (of whom further particulars will be given in our next).

In Mark-lane, 78, *Amos Hayton, esq.*

In Upper Thames-street, 68, *Elizabeth*, wife of *Mr. John Perkins*, stationer, after a lingering illness.

In Grove-end road, Regent's Park, the son of *John Silvester, esq.*

At Peckham, *Mrs. Sarah Collett*.

68, *Thomas Singleton, esq.* late of East End, Finchley.

At Egham, after a long illness, *Mr. Chas. Miles*, one of the proprietors of Garraway's Coffee-house.

In Norton-street, Mary-le-bone, 87, *Mrs. Rhodes*.

At Hooley-park, Reigate, *Charles John Louis de Thiballier, esq.* R.N. after a few days' illness, caused by plunging, whilst overheated, into a cold-bath. The premature loss of this gentleman will long be lamented by a numerous and highly respectable circle, to whom an unusual suavity of manners and convivial flow of soul had warmly endeared him.

In Oxendon-street, 80, *Mr. John Beale*, thirty-five years one of the King's Yeomen of the Guard.

At Kennington-common, 80, *Mrs. Kingston*.

In Upper John-street, Golden-square, 37, *Elizabeth Louisa*, wife of *Mr. Gortz*.

At Putney-heath, *Frederick*, fourth son of *Charles Noverre, esq.* of Great Marlborough-street.

In Belgrave-place, *Mr. Green*, of the firm of Antrobus and Green, of the Strand.

At Eltham, deeply regretted by her family and friends, *Miss A. Ravenhill*.

In the Park Crescent, *J. Welsford, esq.* of Crediton, Devon.

At Walthamstow, 78, *Mrs. Money*, relict of the late *W. M. esq.* of that place.

In Upper Castle-street, Leicester-square, 72, *Mr. G. Steinbach*.

38, *Lieut. Peter Truppo, R.N.*

At Chigwell-row, *Mrs. Wilbraham*, of Upper Seymour-street.

At Stockwell, *Catherine*, wife of *Mr. S. Bowring*, of Tower-street.

At Sutton-place, Hackney, *Miss Rebello*.

In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, 93, *Mrs. Mary Milles*, sincerely regretted by all who knew her, and who can only appreciate her worth. She affectionately proved herself the friend of the orphan and distressed throughout life, and to her last moments displayed the most exemplary conduct as a pious and good Christian.

At Clapton, 67, *Mrs. Leathley*.

At Lower Cheam, 53, *T. Browne, esq.*

At Kensington, 78, *Mrs. A. Taylor*, relict of *Jas. T. esq.* of Clarges-street.

56, *Hugh Whishaw, esq.* of Lincoln's-inn.

At Hemel Hempstead, 27, the *Rev. S. Grover, M.A.*

62, *Mr. Horn*, many years in the office of the signer of the writs in the Court of King's Bench.

In New Bond-street, *Mr. John Butt*.

In the Clapham-road, *Sarah*, wife of *T. G. Lloyd, esq.*

In Jermyn-street, 84, *Lewis Disney Flytche, esq.*

At Chelsea, *Alaric William*, infant son of *Alaric A. Watts, esq.*

In Osborn-place, Whitechapel, *Mrs. Anna Phelps*, relict of *Thos. P. esq.* R.N.

In Paternoster-row, *Mary*, wife of *Mr. L. Smith*.

At Shacklewell, 73, *Mrs. Carruthers*.

At Kingston, the wife of *J. Bally, esq.*

At Camberwell-green, 78, *Mr. Ambrose Skinner*.

In Dorset-square, 19, *Henry*, eldest son of *Mr. Tatham*.

In St. Mary Axe, *Mr. George Rose*, surgeon.

At Penton-place, Pentonville, 50, *Mr. Joseph Starling*.

In Grove-place, Hackney, *Mr. George Brounger*.

At Isleworth, 83, *Mrs. Robson*, late of York.

In York-buildings, Islington, 51, *Mrs. Elizabeth Powell*.

At Brockwell-hall, Dulwich, *Miss Susanna Hobson*.

At Camberwell, 70, *W. Dowding, esq.*

At Peckham, after a lingering illness of nearly twenty years, *Mrs. Bee*, of Bank-side, Southwark.

78, *Capt. W. Fenn Moppatt*, of Free-school-street, Horsleydown, many years commander in the service of the Hon. Board of Ordnance. His affability and strict honour endeared him to all who knew him, and, among others, to a society of which he was a member, and who subscribed for his portrait. His death was accelerated by his great anxiety for his expected superannuation, which he did not receive. His meritorious services in the relief of Gibraltar, during the siege, was handsomely acknowledged by General

ral Elliott, in a certificate now in his family's possession, which proves the high estimation in which his services were held. He has left a numerous family, who deeply lament the loss of so excellent a husband and father.

At Slough, 87, *Sir William Herschel*, L.L.D. F.R.S. knight of the Guelphic order of Hanover; but far more distinguished for his discoveries, and his profound views and writings in astronomy, and in other branches of natural philosophy. He was born in Hanover in 1738, and was the second of four sons, all of whom were brought up to their father's profession, as musicians. Finding, however, in his son William an inquisitive mind beyond what appeared in the other sons, he gave him the advantage of a French master. Luckily, the tutor's favourite study was metaphysics; and, from this worthy man, Herschel acquired an introductory knowledge of logic, ethics, &c. In 1759, he left his native country and repaired to London, whither his father and himself accompanied some Hanoverian troops, as part of their military band. With these the father returned, leaving young Herschel to try his fortunes in England, who first engaged himself as a hautboy player in the band of the county of Durham militia. He afterwards obtained the situation of organist at Halifax, in Yorkshire, principally through the recommendation of the late Joah Bates, esq. son of the then parish-clerk of Halifax. There he taught music, and employed his leisure hours in learning the English, Italian, and Latin languages, and in obtaining an insight into the elements of mathematics and natural philosophy. The theory of harmony engaged his attention, and he made himself master of Dr. Smith's *Harmonies*. He then resolved on the regular study of mathematics, and proceeded through Newton's *Principia*. Other sciences now became easy to him. He then went to Italy, where he staid so long that his money was exhausted, and he found himself without funds sufficient to carry him to England. He surmounted this difficulty by a benefit concert at Genoa, which he was able to do by the friendship of Langlé, a Frenchman. In 1766, Sir William removed with his brother to Bath, where they were engaged for the pump-room band by the late Mr. Lindley. Sir William was, like his nephew, Griesbach, esteemed an excellent performer on the oboe, as his brother was on the violoncello. His musical pursuits found him great employment; yet he saved time for the study of the mathematics, and now particularly directed his pursuits to optics and astronomy. The pleasure which he experienced from viewing the stars through a Gregorian telescope of two feet, made him desirous of possessing a collection of astronomical instruments,

but the cost was an insurmountable obstacle. He therefore determined to endeavour to make a telescope himself, and he accordingly commenced the undertaking. After much labour and many failures he succeeded; and, in 1774, had the inexpressible pleasure of viewing the stars through a Newtonian reflector of five feet, of his own construction. Encouraged by this success, and by the pleasure of the pursuit, he afterwards proceeded to construct one of seven, and then of ten feet. He now devoted his nights to observations, and had the good fortune to remark that a star, which had been recorded by Bode as a fixed star, had changed its position, and was progressively doing so. Prolonged attention to it enabled him to determine that it was an hitherto unobserved planet; and, having determined its rate of motion, its orbit, &c. he announced his interesting discovery to the world, which, in compliment to the King of England, he named the *Georgium Sidus*; but which astronomers call, in honour of the discoverer, *Herschel*. It has also been denominated, *Uranus*. This discovery was made in 1781, and was announced to the Royal Society, who decreed him their annual gold medal, and unanimously elected him a fellow. In the next year the King of England, gratified by the compliment paid him by his Hanoverian subject, took him under his protection. Herschel, therefore, quitted Bath with his instruments, and took up his residence at Slough, near Windsor, in a house provided for him by the king, who appointed him his professor of astronomy, with a pension. He now found himself in a situation to bring his great design to bear, which was, to construct a telescope of forty feet. In this he at last succeeded; it was completed in 1789, and he then rendered an account of it to the Royal Society, who soon published it in their "Transactions." A description and drawing of it are likewise to be found in the "Monthly Magazine." It has been generally supposed that Dr. H. discovered the planet Herschel by means of his great telescope, but it was made with his seven-foot telescope. In 1783 he announced a supposed discovery of a volcano in the moon; and in 1787, by continuing his observations, he detected two more in supposed eruption. In pursuing his observations on the planet Herschel, he found that it had two satellites. Herschel was now, by the University of Oxford, named a doctor of laws. He has since supplied the "Philosophical Transactions" with many elaborate and profound communications on the construction of the universe, on the systems of the fixed stars, on the nebulous stars, on light, and other philosophical subjects, the substance of which is to be found in all our elementary works of science. The enormous

mous telescope, which for many years attracted the attention of travellers in the garden at Slough, and which procured for its constructor more celebrity among the vulgar than all his scientific discoveries, proved, however, but a mere sign-post of his art; for it was found that the great reflector was too heavy to retain a true figure, and few or no observations could in consequence be made with it, and those but for a short period. He, however, constructed other telescopes on a similar plan of fifteen and twenty foot length for various sovereigns and observatories, with considerable pecuniary advantage to himself; and he carried the principle of size in telescopes to the utmost extent which their materials admit. In all his labours, Dr. Herschel has been assisted by his sister. He was a man of a very social character, much politeness, and of a strong constitution. Jointly with his sister, he has published, in a distinct form, "Catalogue of Stars, taken from Flamsted's Observations, and not inserted in the British Catalogue, by William Herschel; to which is added a collection of Errata, that should be noticed in the same volume, by Caroline Herschel," 1798. Sir William Herschel was a fortunate man in length of days, which enabled him to mature his reputation and his discoveries; in royal patronage, which succoured his projects, and rescued him from the distress which too often attends the exertions of original genius; in great amenity of temper, in modesty, which is always the result of solid attainments, and in that habitual industry which is characteristic of his nation: he was fortunate also in the co-operation of a sister, and in the harmony of his family in forwarding his pursuits; for he has left a son, now a distinguished member of the University of Cambridge, and justly regarded as one of the first mathematicians of his age, to whom we are indebted for several valuable productions; and, in concert with Mr. Peacock, for an improved translation of Lacroix's Elements of the Differential Calculus.

At Englefield Green, Berks, 69, the Right Hon. Thomas James Warren Bulkeley, seventh Viscount Bulkeley of Cashell, in the county of Tipperary; Lord Bulkeley, Baron of Beaumaris, in the peerage of Great Britain (so created in 1784); lord lieutenant of the county of Caernarvon, chamberlain and chancellor of North Wales, and hereditary high constable of Beaumaris-castle; D.C.L. He was born in 1752, and immediately became 7th viscount Bulkeley. He married Elizabeth-Harriet, only daughter and sole heir of Sir Geo. Warren, K.B.; in support of whose descent from the Earls of Warren and Surrey, Watson's History was composed. The viscount assumed, by royal sign manual, the name and arms of Warren, in addition to those of Bulkeley. Leaving no

issue, the English and Irish titles are both extinct. His lordship's death was quite unexpected. Previous to his sudden attack, he had complained in the morning of a sore throat, but nothing serious was apprehended, as he had intended coming to town on that day.

Lately, at Oxford, *Sir Christopher Pegge*, M.D. an eminent physician, grandson of Dr. Pegge, the antiquarian, and son of Samuel Pegge, esq. the author of "Curialia," and "Anecdotes of the English Language." He entered a commoner at Christ-church, Oxford, in 1782, where he took the degree of A.B. was elected fellow of Oriel in 1788, took the degrees of M.A. and M.B. in the following year; returned to Christ-church in 1790, and was appointed Dr. Lee's lecturer of anatomy, in which capacity he delivered two courses of lectures every year. In 1790 he was also elected one of the physicians of the Radcliffe Infirmary, a situation which he retained more than twenty years. He commenced the practice of medicine at Oxford, in 1789, took his doctor's degree in 1792, and, for seventeen years, enjoyed there a large share of professional reputation. In 1816, however, repeated attacks of an asthmatic affection obliged him to remove to London. He succeeded Dr. Vivian, as regius professor of medicine, in 1801. Sir C. Pegge was not only a skilful physician, but also a man of a classical taste.

Lately, in Hertford-street, May-fair, 78, *Elizabeth Dowager Countess Grey*. Her ladyship was the only daughter of George Grey, esq. of Southwick, in the county of Durham, descended from George Grey, of Southwick, esq. who, in 1647, married Frances, daughter of Thomas Robinson, esq. of Rokeby, sister to Sir Leonard Robinson, ancestor to the present Lord Rokeby. From this match also descended Dr. Zachary Grey, the editor of Hudibras, who died 1766. They were of a different family from the Greys of Howick (her-husband's family); and bore the bars for their arms (like the Earl of Stamford), and not the lion. The late countess had a brother, lieutenant-colonel of the 59th foot, who died at Gibraltar, and left only two daughters. Her ladyship was married in 1762 to the late distinguished General Sir Charles Grey, K.B. who was created Baron Grey de Howick in 1801, and Earl Grey in 1806. Her ladyship was mother of the present Earl Grey, of six other sons, and two daughters. Few persons have left the world so deeply and so generally lamented.

Lately, the Rev. William Berille, of King-street, Portman-square, M.A. rector of Exford, Somerset, domestic chaplain to his grace the Duke of Manchester, and formerly fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Few persons will be more lamented than this truly amiable and excellent

lent man. Descended from an ancient family, of which he was the sole representative, Mr. Berille was born in the city of Lincoln, where he received the first rudiments of a classical education; and was, at an early age, admitted a pensioner of Peter-house in the University of Cambridge. Here, by talents and assiduity, he commanded the esteem of his seniors; and when, at the usual time, he took his first degree, his name stood high in the list of wranglers. Shortly after obtaining these academical honours he was elected a fellow of his college, and, receiving holy orders, settled in London, where for many years he excited the attention of the public, as a popular preacher, first at the chapel of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and afterwards at that of Spring Gardens. He was also the author of several successful publications, though, in consequence of a want of confidence in his own abilities, he would never allow his name to be affixed to any of his works. Besides other productions of equal merit, the public is indebted to his pen for a very able defence of Hammond, whom Dr. Johnson had unmercifully criticised in his *Lives of the British Poets*, and for an elegant translation of Numa Pompilius from the original French of M. de Florian. His sermons, which had always practical utility for their object, were free from sectarian violence, and breathed the genuine spirit of Christian charity. His delivery was dignified, and his language always correct and classical, often displaying the higher powers of impassioned eloquence. It is but justice to add, that, in a review of the comparative merits of the then contemporary preachers of the metropolis published not long before his death by the late Mr. Jerminham, no trifling praise was allowed to the lamented subject of this article, who at that time was the proprietor and morning preacher of Spring-gardens Chapel. Having been presented by his college to a living in Somersetshire, Mr. Berille resigned his fellowship, and married the widow of the late William Rochfort, esq. From his first arrival in London, and more particularly after his union with this lady, he moved in the most polished circles of the capital, where his hospitality and urbanity will be long remembered. As a companion, a scholar, and a preacher, he cannot fail to be generally regretted, while, to the few who enjoyed his intimacy, the loss is irreparable. That with such pretensions to clerical preferment he should not have attained the first honours of his profession, which no one deserved better than himself, can only be attributed to a noble independence of conduct, which made him disdain to solicit favours, and to an excess of modesty and diffidence inherent in his character, which kept from the world at large a full knowledge of those qualities of mind and heart

which endeared him to his family, and to a small circle of attached friends. He died at Colcot-house, Berkshire, where he occasionally retired from the metropolis.

[The late Mr. William Butler, whose death we noticed in our last, was a native of St. John's, near Worcester, where he was born October 12, 1748. His father enjoyed a very moderate competency, arising from the cultivation of a small farm. Mr. Butler received his education at the academy of Mr. Fell, in Worcester, which belonged to the society usually denominated Quakers; and his youthful connexion with that respectable class of practical Christians, excited in his mind prepossessions very favourable to their character, which were ever afterwards retained. From Mr. Fell's school he removed to another kept by Mr. Aird, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of land surveying, a profession he intended to follow. Being disappointed, however, in this expectation, he quitted Worcester in 1765; and from that period, (being then only in his 17th year,) he wholly maintained himself by his own exertions. A situation was soon obtained by him as assistant in a respectable academy at Clapton, near Hackney, which, however, he left, after a continuance of some years, and embarked as a teacher of writing and geography in London and its vicinity.* Mr. Butler might claim a fair and even a superior distinction as an able penman; he diligently copied and imbibed the various excellencies of masters eminent in calligraphy; particularly those of Bland, his great favourite; upon the model of whose penmanship his own free, tasteful, and elegant running-hand was formed; but the great reputation and success which he attained sprang from a different source; they flowed from the improvements introduced by him into the mode of instruction in writing and geography. The former branch of education acquired under his care a usefulness and an elevation which it had not before possessed. He perceived that a writing-master has it in his power to introduce a copious store of miscellaneous information into the schools that he attends by means of a judicious choice of copies, particularly geographical ones, (sacred and profane,) and such as contain historical facts, dates in chronology, and biographical notices of characters illus-

* In the year 1775, Mr. Butler married Miss Olding, daughter of the Rev. John Olding, a dissenting minister, at Deptford. Mrs. Butler for many years kept a respectable school in London; the exercise of her useful talents in this situation; her kindness of heart, and her domestic virtues, proved a valuable acquisition, as the means of bringing up a numerous family.

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Mr. William Butler.

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trious for "deeds of excellence and high renown." The plan was original; it had, therefore, upon it, the impress of genius: there was no laurel picked up which had fallen from the brow of any predecessor.—*Libera per vacuum posui vestigia princeps.*—They who have slumbered over the copies in general use, consisting of a few uninviting, worn-out moral distichs and apophthegms which are quickly dissipated from the transcriber's head and heart, would be surprised at the combinations of knowledge involved in those adopted by Mr. Butler; and when it is added, that the scholar was directed to consult an Atlas for the Geography, and a biographical work for the notices of eminent characters which they contained, and that the facts recorded in them were further elucidated by question and explanation, it will be perceived how a lesson in writing was rendered the medium of valuable information. A yet more extensive and permanent benefit was conferred on the rising generation by the many useful and ingenious works which Mr. Butler published. In aid of the plan of combining general knowledge with his own immediate pursuits, he composed the "Arithmetical Questions;" "Exercises in the Globes;" "Chronological Exercises;" and "Geographical Exercises in the New Testament." With other works, all of which have received high commendation both for the novelty of their plan, and for the extensive reading and industrious research which they display. It is not here intended to enumerate, much less to analyse all the works which the indefatigable industry and literary zeal of Mr. Butler induced him to publish. As a practical teacher, Mr. Butler had few superiors. With what energy he endeavoured to communicate his own zeal to the scholar, to fix the wandering thought, and prevent instruction from being poured into "the heedless ear," will be long remembered by those who received or witnessed his instructions; he was "all eye, all ear;" nor will they forget the many incidental remarks, not only intellectual, but moral, which were made by him during the hours of tuition; and which, by connecting present experience with past years, may have become the inspiring rule of conduct. A lesson given by the revered subject of this memoir was a lesson both of wisdom and of virtue. That an instructor who was thus active and energetic, thus gifted and accomplished, should have his labours crowned with success may naturally be expected; and, it may with truth be said, that Mr. Butler was the most popular instructor in his line of the present times. Through the whole of his life Mr. Butler was actuated by those sentiments which draw a strong line of demarcation between the useless and the valuable member of society. He began his career with a de-

termination to be eminent and to do good. "To add something to the system of life, and to leave the world better and wiser for his existence," was, as he expressed himself, his great principle of conduct. The means by which he determined to accomplish the purposes of his laudable ambition were, a rigid economy and improvement of time, and a steadiness of pursuit energetically directed to one object. To say that he was diligent when compared with those who "neither spin nor toil," or that his time was not wasted in folly or vice, is but negative praise. He was the most industrious of the industrious. Regarding employment as the best security of virtue and happiness, every moment was occupied. The utmost punctuality was observed in every engagement, every thing was systematized and planned. In whatever was read or done, his thoughts were perpetually employed in searching out every principle that could enable him to reach excellence in his line. Highly as this excellent man was esteemed for his unremitted public services, and intellectual attainments, the sentiment of love and respect was further strengthened by the qualities which embellished his moral character. A strict probity, an inviolable regard to truth, and an honourable independence of mind, were always apparent. His diffusive benevolence was as much an impulse of nature as a sense of duty. Inferiors were treated with kindness and affability; and great anxiety was shewn not to say or do any thing which could render their situation as inferiors painful to the feelings. Whatever was mean and dishonourable excited warm indignation; that keen and vivid sense of impropriety of conduct extended itself not only to those more glaring acts of wrong which disgrace individuals, but also to those minute deficiencies in behaviour, and to that absence of attention to the feelings of others, both in word and deed, which too frequently blemish the intercourse of society. The moral excellencies now spoken of were the result of a benevolent heart, and a well-disciplined mind; but they rested on that basis which was deemed by their possessor the surest foundation of virtue—a principle of religion. The Christian dispensation was regarded as a beautiful and salutary code of laws and scheme of moral government, admirably adapted to the wants and character of man in his passage through this world; but it was hailed with peculiar joy as bringing life and immortality to light by the resurrection of Christ, and which he regarded as affording the sole ground for hope to mankind of a future existence. Mr. Butler, in October 1821, reached his 74th year. His labours had continued more than half a century; and, during that long period, he had enjoyed, with a brief exception,

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an unclouded day of health. His constitution, which was among the choicest gifts of nature, had been improved by exercise, temperate habits, and that "soul's refreshing green," a cheerful and good temper. On the 13th of May, after having, in the morning, attended a school in which he had taught forty-nine years, Mr. Butler was attacked by a painful disorder incident to age, which baffled skilful medical treatment, and finally terminated his life on the 1st of August following. If his days of activity had been eminently bright and useful, the last hours of life gave a new lustre and efficacy to his character. The

severity of his complaint was borne with fortitude and exemplary patience; the moments in which he was free from acute suffering, were anxiously employed in an affectionate concern for the interests of others, and more especially in those serious contemplations and religious exercises which became his situation. Mr. Butler died at his residence at Hackney, of which parish he was one of the oldest inhabitants, and was interred by his own desire in the burying-ground at that place, attached to the meeting-house of the Rev. H. F. Burder.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE Duke of Sussex lately laid the foundation stone of the library of the Literary and Philosophical Society at Newcastle, and was presented with the freedom of the town. He paid a visit to Sunderland and Mr. Lambton, and throughout his tour was deservedly well received by the populace.

The magistrates of the county of Durham have recently entered into a resolution not to grant licences to any house in which a public brewer has an interest, as owner, either wholly or in part.

A whale, of the spermaceti kind, came on shore lately about eighteen miles north of Tynemouth. It measured 60 feet in length, and 37 feet 4 inches in circumference: breadth of the tail, 14 feet 6 inches; across the head, 10 feet 9 inches; from the eyes to the nose, 21 feet; and its height, as it lay on the shore, 12 feet.

Married.] Mr. T. Hornsby, to Miss D. White; Matthew Plummer, esq. to Mrs. Spencer, of Ridley-place; Mr. W. Stobbs, of Lower Friar-street, to Miss E. Carr; Mr. J. Barker, to Miss M. A. Smith: all of Newcastle.—Mr. J. Barker, of Newcastle, to Miss A. Smith, of Aisgarth.—Mr. W. Hunter, of Newcastle, to Miss J. Robinson, of Stockton-upon-Tees.—The Rev. Dr. Francis Haggitt, prebendary of Durham, to Miss Lucy Parry.—Mr. Campbell, of Newcastle, to Mrs. Smith, of London.—Mr. W. Lumsden, of Newcastle, to Miss A. Henry, of Gateshead.—At Durham, Lient. R. M. Skene, R.N. to Miss J. Walmsley, late of Shields.—At Gateshead, Mr. J. Walker, to Miss M. Sharp, of Stockton.—Mr. M. Spencer, to Miss J. Hall, both of North Shields.—At St. Andrew Auckland, Mr. W. Golightly, to Miss A. Foster, of Bishop-Auckland.—Mr. R. C. Farrow, of Stokesley, to Miss S. Wood, of Hasty Bank.—

At Blanchland, Mr. H. Hogg, to Miss A. Ireland.—Mr. J. Wright, to Miss J. Ireland.

Died.] At Newcastle, in the Westgate, 80, Mr. J. Wingate.—48, Mr. W. Kerr.—Miss C. Barras; Miss E. Barras, both justly esteemed and regretted.—68, Robt. Blakiston, esq. late of Sunderland.—Mrs. E. Lardler, greatly respected.—At the Barrack-square, 38, Mr. J. Dunn.

At North Shields, in Dockwray-square, 36, Mr. J. L. Longbottom, of Long Benton, much esteemed and regretted.—24, Mr. W. Brown.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Humble, much and deservedly respected.

At South Shields, Mr. J. Shotton.—Mr. W. Young.—Mr. J. Douglas.—Mr. T. Oyston, deservedly lamented.—33, Mrs. J. Forster.

At Bishopwearmouth, 74, Mr. J. Young.—Mrs. Camage, late of Hartlepool.—45, Hutton Rowe, esq. late captain in the Fusileers..

At Morpeth, 78, Mr. R. Fowman.—23, Mr. R. Whitham, deservedly lamented.

At Darlington, 68, Mrs. A. Fieldhouse.—58, Mrs. J. Lightly.—42, Mr. W. Martin.

At White-house, near North-Shields, 88, Mrs. Ramsay, late of Newcastle.—At Newtown, Mr. T. Ord.—At East Sleekburn, 82, Mrs. Gledston.—At Winlaton Mill, 80, Mr. J. Aynsley.—At Little Ayton, 102, Mrs. E. Rowntree.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The typhous fever has been prevalent within the month at Carlisle; it was reported to have spread with rapidity, and several deaths have taken place.

Married.] Mr. R. Hartley, to Miss A. Stagg; Mr. J. Hodgson, to Miss E. Little; Mr. J. Cook, to Miss F. Holms; Mr. J. Hartley, to Miss E. Graham: all of Carlisle.—Mr. T. Glaister, to Miss M. Thornton, both of Maryport.—Mr. Satterthwaite,

Satterthwaite, to Miss Walker; Mr. J. Clemenson, to Miss E. Chesholme: all of Kendal.—Mr. G. Rayson, of Aglionby, to Miss Brown, of Skitbrihtby.—At Kirkby Stephen, Mr. Gill, to Miss A. Robinson, of Skellside.

Died.] At Carlisle, 81, Mrs. Kiernan.—83, Mr. T. Allison.—In Scotch-street, 75, Mrs. Baird.—68, Mrs. H. Lewthwaite, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—In Shaddongate, 33, Mr. W. Pattinson.—In Fisher-street, Mr. J. Woodhall.—In Botchergate, 52, Mrs. M. Palmer.

At Kendall, 24, Mr. J. Fell.—40, Mrs. G. Dunn.—68, Mrs. J. Dickson.—27, Mrs. M. Bell.—62, Mrs. M. Langhorn.

At Brampton, 67, Mr. W. Croser.

At Wigton, 82, Mr. J. Williamson.

At Abbey Holme, 74, Mr. J. Barwise.—At Chalkfoot, 27, Mrs. J. Marrs, deservedly lamented.

YORKSHIRE.

In consequence of a letter addressed by Mr. Walter Fawkes to the county, inviting a consideration of the best method to procure Parliamentary reform, a numerous meeting took place at York, Mr. Fawkes in the chair. Several animated speeches were delivered, and some excellent resolutions, proposed by Mr. Dealtry and seconded by Sir W. Ingleby, bart. were unanimously agreed to.

The largest silver waiter ever manufactured in the kingdom, (upwards of twelve feet in circumference,) is now making in Sheffield, and forms part of a service of plate preparing for the sultan at Constantinople.

Married.] Mr. H. Lee, of York, to Miss J. R. Horsfall, of Leeds.—Mr. R. Bywater, to Miss A. Wood; Mr. G. Cooper, to Miss R. Townsley; Mr. J. Greenwood, to Miss J. Broadley; Mr. J. Whitaker, to Miss A. Summersall; Mr. S. Judson, to Miss J. Waggitt: all of Leeds.—Mr. E. Halliley, of Leeds, to Miss S. Hirst, of Gomersall.—Mr. G. Robinson, of Leeds, to Miss S. Pomlay, of Buslingthorp.—Mr. B. Brotherick, of Leeds, to Miss M. Braime, of Methley.—Mr. J. Richardson, of Leeds, to Miss E. Braime, of Methley.—Mr. J. A. Whiteley, to Miss Frost, both of Halifax.—Mr. J. Northrop, to Miss Lawton; Mr. S. Binns, to Miss J. Richardson: all of Wakefield.—Mr. J. Walker, of Wakefield, to Miss S. Casson, of Minsthorpe.—Chas. Duckitt, esq. to Miss M. Hartley, both of Settle.—Mr. J. Carr, to Miss E. Deighton, both of Hunslet.—William Baines, esq. of Smeaton, to Mrs. Ash, of Pontefract.—John Croft Brooke, esq. of Ansthorpe Lodge, to Miss M. Hill, of Jamaica.—Mr. R. Tidswell, of Hunslet, to Miss M. Bedford, of Hunslet-lane.

Died.] At Leeds, 52, Mr. W. Naylor.—30, Mr. S. Field, of the firm of Field, Royston, and Field.—In Park-place, at an advanced age, John Knubley, esq. much

and deservedly respected.—In St. Peter's-square, Mrs. M. Atkinson.—Mr. G. Mosley.

At Wakefield, 42, Mr. Elwell.—81, W. Brooke, esq. deputy-lieutenant of the West Riding, greatly respected.

At Aberford, 73, Mr. E. Sanderson, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—At Headingley-hall, 75, Mr. R. Thompson.—At Holbeck, Mr. G. Gamble.—At Ovensden, 42, Mr. J. Helliwell.—At St. Ann's, Sowthowram, Joseph Thompson, esq.—At Cleckheaton, 49, Mr. W. Mortimer, of the firm of Wood and Mortimer.—At Pateley Bridge, 49, Mrs. E. Wood.

LANCASHIRE.

The bankers of Manchester lately gave notice that the rate of interest charged on discounts, and charged and allowed on current accounts, will be 4 instead of 5 per cent. per annum.

It is in contemplation to establish a Welsh Institution at Liverpool, entitled "*Y Gordeffion*," under the patronage of a nobleman; its objects are, to revive "*Arferion rhinceddel*" of the Brython, to protect the "*Awen*" against the existing prevalent abuses, and to cultivate Welsh literature in all its branches.

On the 2d ult. the festival of Preston Guild, which is held every twenty years, took place and continued until the 14th. There was a numerous assemblage of persons of all ranks; and art and fancy united to give it all the *eclat* possible.

Married.] Mr. J. Howarth, to Miss J. Dutton; Mr. W. Martin, to Miss H. Whitmore; Mr. P. Worrall, to Miss E. Kearsley; Mr. R. Lowton, to Miss E. Brook; Mr. L. G. Dodd, to Miss H. Cowlshaw; Mr. J. Little, to Miss H. Allen; Mr. W. Carver, to Miss E. Airey: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Ellam, of Manchester, to Miss S. Bagnall, of Ashburn.—Mr. D. St. Ledger, of Manchester, to Miss S. Vandrey, of Stayley Bridge.—Mr. Hamson, of Manchester, to Miss Taylor, of Plymouth Grove.—Mr. T. Speed, to Miss Beswick; Mr. R. Atkinson, to Mrs. S. Aled; Mr. W. Jones, to Mrs. E. Belshaw, of Williamson-street; Mr. P. Roberts, of Ranelagh-street, to Miss E. Jones, of Williamson-square; Mr. H. Barnett, of Grenville-street, to Mrs. Goldsmith: all of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Dewsbury, to Miss A. Cherton, both of Withington.—Mr. T. Kay, of Warrington, to Miss Fair, of Bold.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Kersley.—Mrs. L. Hughes, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—102, Mrs. Margaret Davies.—78, Mr. J. Hope.—25, Miss E. Holt, regretted.—70, Mr. T. Hemingway, deservedly lamented.

At Liverpool, 34, Mr. J. Sherwood.—In Lime-street, 78, Mr. R. Grimshaw.—Mrs. Hope.—36, Miss M. Hodson.—Miss C. Richardson.—In Grenville-street,

26, Mr. R. G. James.—In Chisenhall-street, 49, Mr. E. Adamson.—82, Mr. G. Barker.

At Whitby Grove, 37, Mr. W. Barlow, much respected.—At Leigh, 23, Miss J. Fisher.—At Kirkdale, 77, Thomas Fleetwood, esq.—At Crosby, 79, Mr. W. Bonney.

CHESHIRE.

At the late Chester assizes twelve prisoners received sentence of death, but were reprieved, with the exception of Samuel Rowe, found guilty of highway robbery, who was ordered for execution.

The bankers of Chester have lately reduced their allowance of interest.

A superior clay, well adapted for the manufacture of the best sort of China, has been recently discovered on the estate of Mr. Ackerley, barrister, at Little Sanghall, near Chester. This clay is now undergoing a fair trial, at some of the first potteries in the kingdom; and it is expected that a Pottery will soon be established on the premises, by a Company connected with the Staffordshire Potteries.

Married.] Mr. J. Smith, of Chester, to Miss H. Parsons, of Grange-House, near Northwich.—Mr. T. Tilston, of Skinner-street, to Miss E. Davies, of Hawarden.—Mr. J. Wright, to Miss Deane, both of Macclesfield.—Mr. E. Jones, of Backford, to Miss Roberts, of Kinnerton.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Baker, proctor. At Sandbach, 57, Mr. G. Peover, regretted.

At Weaverham, 60, Mr. S. Barrow.—At the Witch Mill, Mr. Arden.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Hobson, to Miss Blundstone; Mr. J. Baker, to Miss Bestwick: all of Derby.—John Bingham, esq. of Derby, to Miss L. Rogers, of Wassel-grove.—Mr. T. Brown, of Derby, to Miss J. Allen, of Nottingham.—At Melbourne, Mr. J. Salisbury, to Miss H. Coxon.—Mr. P. Limb, to Miss Turner: all of Tupton.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. L. Swift.—48, Mr. G. Butterworth.—44, Mr. S. Keys.—29, Mr. G. Bostock, regretted.—Mrs. Falkner, late of Nottingham.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Riggott.

At Buxton, 62, Mrs. A. Royds, of Cheetham-hill.

At Mellor, Mrs. A. Rylance.—At Tideswell, Mr. S. Slack.—At Duffield, 74, Mrs. Winrow, deservedly regretted.—At Holbrook, Mrs. Carr, wife of the Rev. John C.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Times New Nottingham coach was lately overturned on its way from London, near Barnet. There were a great number of inside and outside passengers, amongst whom were several gentlemen of Nottingham; many of them were considerably hurt.

Married.] Mr. J. Marsh, to Miss H.

Widdowson; Mr. W. Lownds, to Miss E. Hopkins; Mr. T. Lightollis, to Miss A. Stones; Mr. F. Seal, to Miss J. Hallam; Mr. H. Huskinson, to Miss E. Clay; Mr. J. Rudd, to Miss M. Hides: all of Nottingham.—Mr. Crofts, of Nottingham, to Miss Thomas, of Yeovil.—Mr. J. Wilson, to Miss M. Wright; Mr. G. Clifton, to Miss E. Owen; Mr. J. Brown, to Miss F. Brummet: all of Newark.—Mr. C. Dodd, of Newark, to Miss M. Hancock, of Hawton.—Mr. T. Cliffe, to Miss A. Porter, of Radford.—Mr. Denham, of Heath, to Miss E. Clarke, of Barnby Moor.—Mr. T. Marriott, to Miss A. Blackney, both of Calverton.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Park-street, 33, Mrs. S. Rogers, deservedly regretted.—In Warser-gate, 24, Miss Calow.—In Mansfield-road, 43, Mrs. A. Cooper.—In Carlton-street, 24, Miss M. A. Stenson, justly lamented.—In Pilcher-gate, 48, Mr. T. Catton.—In Pannier-row, Mount East-street, 56, Mr. W. Hudson, regretted.

At Newark, 80, Mrs. A. Cotton.—22, Mr. James Sutton.—Miss C. Caistor.—At an advanced age, Mr. Leadneham.—65, Mr. J. Slater.

At Mansfield, 38, Mrs. Broadhead.

At Southwall, 69, Miss E. Plowman, much respected.—At Kingston Field, Mrs. Bowley.—At East Retford, Mr. P. Wilson.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Jaques, of Ixworth, to Miss J. Smith, of Lincoln.—John Hardwick Hollway, of Boston, to Miss Barbary Kilgour, of Highbury-grove, Middlesex.—Mr. E. Beestall, of Eaton, to Miss M. A. Healey, of Grantham.—The Rev. Edward Ince, vicar of Wigtoft, to Mary Sophia, daughter of the late Captain Bouchier, lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Died.] At Stamford, 87, Hannah, daughter of the late Sir A. Heselrige, bart. of Nosely-hall.

At Dunsby-hall, 54, Elizabeth, wife of John Lawrance, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

Two or three public spirited individuals of Leicester are about to erect a large Slubbing Mill, or machine for carding wool, which will enable the worsted spinner to use his own noils, in the making of lamb's wool, instead of sending them into Yorkshire for that purpose, and thereby secure that valuable part of manufacture entirely to Leicester.

Married.] Mr. W. Murfin, to Miss E. Gee; Mr. Catlin, to Miss C. Green: all of Leicester.—Mr. J. Clay, of Leicester, to Miss S. Dadd, of Bethmal Green.—Mr. J. Bowman, of Leicester, to Miss Mortin, of Croft.—Mr. W. Wall, of Leicester, to Miss Stevens, of Shepton-in-Stour.—Mr. S. Stephenson, to Miss E. Billings, both of Hinckley.—Mr. J. Goode, of Hinckley, to Miss E. Hames, of Atherstone.—Mr. J. Snelson,

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Staffordshire—Warwickshire—Shropshire, &c.

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Snelson, to Miss M. Halford; Mr. J. Ison, to Miss E. Halford: all of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—Robert Haymes, esq. of Great Glenn, to Miss Deel, of Welham Lodge.—Mr. B. P. Pratt, to Miss A. Carroll, both of Hoton.

Died.] At Leicester, 74, Mr. J. Pearson.—In Southgate-street, 65, Mrs. E. Adams.—87, Mr. Chester.—87, Mrs. C. Slater.—In High-street, 50, Mrs. Swift, of Uppingham, much esteemed and regretted.

At Loughborough, 55, Miss A. Raven.—In Ashby-street, 75, Mrs. Willson.—Mr. W. Underdown.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Neale.—Mr. Adcock.

At Belgrave, 84, Peter Oliver, esq. deservedly regretted.—84, Mrs. Brown, widow of the Rev. J. B. rector of Cold Overton.—At Syston, Mr. W. Palmer, late of Loughborough.—At Glenfield, 55, Betty Foster, one of the Society of Friends.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Brutton, of Stafford, to Miss Strong, of Dalby-terrace, near Islington, London.—Mr. Proffitt, to Miss S. A. Ward, both of Litchfield.—Mr. J. Marson, to Miss A. Milner, both of Cheadle.—Mr. Ashbroke, of Cheadle, to Miss Yates, of Dog-lane.—Mr. W. Rushton, of Cheadle, to Miss A. Oakden, of Kingsley.—Mr. J. Baker, to Miss E. Jones, both of Bilston.

Died.] At Uttoxeter, Mr. Garle.

At Burton Extra, 67, John Sherratt, esq. generally respected.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The late visit of the King to Scotland gave a temporary spur to the manufacturers of Birmingham: one house struck no less than 200,000 medals for the occasion.

Married.] Mr. G. T. Ryley, to Miss C. Proud; Mr. J. Freeth, to Miss M. Brown; Mr. S. Powell, to Miss C. Bill; Mr. T. Swift, of Doe-street, to Miss A. Reading, of Prospect-row; Mr. R. Law, jun. to Miss E. Humphreys: all of Birmingham.—Mr. H. Leresche, of Birmingham, to Miss Dickens, of Lower Areley.—Mr. T. Groom, to Miss M. Callender, both of Edgbaston.—Mr. J. Warren, jun. of Westwood-heath, to Miss N. Waldron, of Ashbed-row.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Exeter-row, 67, Mr. E. Scambler, generally esteemed and regretted.—In the Crescent, 84, Mr. Edwards.—In Great Hampton-street, 63, Mrs. M. Freeman, much respected.—In Tower-street, 53, Mrs. E. Emes, justly lamented.—In Bromsgrove-street, 80, Mrs. P. Green, late of Kidderminster.

At Coventry, 74, Mr. Joseph Freeth, a member of the Society of Friends.—Mr. H. Horsfall.

At Bordeale, 63, Mrs. S. Litchfield.—At Handsworth, Miss M. Mountford.

SHROPSHIRE.

In this county the nettle is dressed and manufactured, like flax, into cloth.

Married.] R. W. Winfield, esq. to Miss Fawcner, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. R. Onslow, of Wem, to Miss A. Colley, of Liverpool.—Mr. Lowe, to Miss Tate, both of Oswestry.—Mr. J. Rowland, of Frankton, to Miss Polete, of Whittington.—At Howgate, Mr. T. Pryce, to Miss M. Downes.—James Boyde, esq. of Kilhendre, to Miss F. Watson, of Belvidere.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 31, Mr. J. Whitford, regretted.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Ann Liscomb, wife of John L. esq.

At Whitchurch, Mr. J. Howells.

At Foxholes, Mrs. Roberts.—At Hinstock, Mrs. J. Perrin.—At Acton Burnell, Mr. Mittington.—At Eardiston, 59, Mr. J. Danily.—At Halston, Mrs. Brazenor.—At Willstone, Mr. T. Whitefoot.—At Greet Ness, 79, Edward Bather, esq. deservedly lamented.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Burrow, to Miss Hurst, both of Worcester.—Mr. Maxwell, of Worcester, to Miss C. A. Mayne, of Birmingham.—Mr. D. Shaw, of Dudley, to Miss S. Broad, of Hampton Lovatt.—Morris Howell, esq. of Bromyard, to Miss L. Parker, of Worcester.—Mr. R. Butt, of Knightwick, to Miss J. Preston, of Downhetherley.—John Somerset Russell, esq. of Powick Court, to Miss Mary Slaney, of Shiffnall.

Died.] At Stourbridge, 47, Mr. D. Murcott, deservedly regretted.

At Harford-hill, Ombersley, John Williams, esq.—At Blake Brooke, Harriet, wife of John Jeffreys, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The triennial meeting of the three choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of clergymen, lately took place at Hereford. The following were the collections on each day:

Friday morning	..	£170	9	6
Wednesday	..	262	0	6
Thursday	..	223	14	6
Received afterwards	..	3	15	6

Total .. 660 0 0

Married.] Mr. J. Price, to Miss S. Jones, both of Hereford.—Thos. Jeffries, esq. of Lyonshall, to Miss J. Meredith, of Kington.

Died.] At Leominster, Mr. H. Brace.—Mr. Perks, of Etram-street-mills.—55, Mrs. A. Eaton.

At Kilrug-farm, Langarren, 74, Mr. T. Green, greatly regretted.—At Bishopstone, 87, Mr. Handcocks.—At Fownhope, 31, Mr. W. Slade, generally lamented.

GLOUCESTER

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

There is now a prospect of the long-projected scheme of forming a communication between the British and Bristol Channels, by means of a canal, from Beer Harbour to Bridgewater, being at length carried into effect. An actual survey is now in progress with a view to an application to Parliament in the ensuing session.

Married.] Mr. T. Birt, to Miss Thurston, both of Gloucester.—Mr. G. Stockwell, of Gloucester, to Miss Addis, of Stroud.—Mr. J. Needham, of Westgate-street, Gloucester, to Miss M. Cook, of Longford.—Mr. M. Williams, to Miss Perrin; D. W. Acraman, to Miss Stewart; Mr. G. Evans, to Mrs. R. James: all of Bristol.—John Masters, jun. esq. of Bristol, to Miss Bryant, of Ilminster.—Mr. Buckle, to Miss S. Ballinger, both of Cheltenham.—Mr. T. Vaisey, to Miss M. Slatter, both of Cirencester.—Mr. Archer, to Miss C. Fryzer, both of Tewkesbury.—Mr. S. Jew, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Hudson, of Upton-upon-Severn.—Mr. J. R. Griffiths, of Chipping Campden, to Miss S. Eden, of Norton Grounds.—Mr. N. Bailey, of Wolton Underedge, to Mrs. Seldon, of Bath.—Mr. J. P. Barnard, of Frampton-on-Severn, to Miss H. Phipps, of Caincross.

Died.] At Gloucester, in the Eastgate-street, 38, Mr. B. Hickman.—In the London-road, 22, Mr. H. P. Sadler.—On College-green, 70, Mrs. Pratt.—At Longford academy, 21, Mrs. A. Barber, highly esteemed and regretted.

At Bristol, in St. Philip's, Mrs. S. Thorne.—61, Mrs. A. Cayhill.—In College-street, Mr. J. Langdon.—In Park-street, 83, Mrs. Shapland.—At Cheltenham, Lieut.-General John Haynes, of the East-India Company's service.—Mrs. Stone, wife of Robt. S. esq. of Needwood-house.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. G. Sperry.—Mr. Rd. J. Carless.

At the Rock-House, Petty France, Mrs. F. Goulter.—At Edgeworth, Miss M. Hitchings, much respected.—At Sandford, 47, Thomas Palmer, esq. justly regretted.—At Shellesley rectory, 27, the Rev. J. Robinson, greatly respected.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Jeffcoat, to Miss M. Knibbs; Mr. Jon. Harris, to Miss M. Lynham; Mr. W. Marson, to Miss E. Coppin; Mr. Seckham, to Miss L. Wickens: all of Oxford.—Mr. W. C. Parslow, to Miss E. Slatter, of Holywell, Oxford.—Mr. C. Hodgkins, of Oxford, to Miss E. Millin, of Little Tew.—Mr. W. Hall, of Oxford, to Mrs. E. Green, of Kidlington.—James Dawkins, esq. M.P. of Upper Norton, to Maria, daughter of General Gordon Forbes.

Died.] At Oxford, 36, the Rev. A. Jas. Trash, perpetual curate of Kersey and

Lindsay.—68, Mrs. Filboore.—In Magdalen parish, 58, Mrs. Wise.—In Blue Bear-lane, Mrs. Harris.—78, Samuel Gauntlett, D.D. Warden of New Coll. &c.

At Woodstock, Mrs. Mavor, wife of the Rev. Dr. M., highly esteemed and deservedly lamented.

At Banbury, Mrs. C. Judd.—Mr. Stacey.

At Grove park, 57, Eliz. Lady Dormer.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

A meeting of the members of the Subscription Billiard and Reading-rooms, at Reading, lately took place, to consider certain paragraphs, inserted in a late number of that profligate paper, "the John Bull," which were deemed libellous on Mr. C. Fyshe Palmer, M.P. It was unanimously agreed, that the paragraphs in question, in the John Bull newspaper, are totally unfounded in fact, and are a disgusting example of most gross, wilful, and malicious falsehood.

Lord Carrington lately issued a notice to his tenantry at Wycomb, stating, that their rents should be adjusted to be adequate to the present price of provisions.

Married.] W. Stowe, esq. to Miss M. Rogers, both of Buckingham.—Mr. Turpin, to Miss A. Fell; Mr. Seymour, to Miss R. Fell: all of Aylesbury.—James Deane, esq. of Great Marlow, to Miss H. Dirs, of Woodford.—Mr. C. W. Fowler, of Amersham, to Miss M. Jenkins, of Aylesbury.—Mr. G. Bryning, of Windsor, to Miss F. Cork, of Eton.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. T. Ward, jun. one of the aldermen of the borough.

At Windsor, 81, Mr. John Mc. Lean, a poor knight, deservedly respected and regretted.

At Lathbury, M. D. Mansel, esq. by suicide; and Mrs. Mansel, from grief.—At West Hendred, Mrs. E. Bedwell.—The Rev. Henry Heathcote, rector of Bix.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Mr. Gilbertson, of Hertford, has lately constructed his boiler for melting fat, kitchen-stuff, &c. so as to remove by a simple contrivance what has been for many years obnoxious to his neighbours. The plan is to exclude the air at the mouth of the ash-pit by a close door, according to circumstances. The air for the support of the fire is made to pass over the copper, by a tube or chimney under the grate, which in its passage carries the offensive effluvia with it, and is completely destroyed by the fire.

Married.] The Rev. H. Wiles, M.A. vicar of Hitchin, to Miss S. Grounds, of Wisbeach.—Robert Sworder, esq. of Westmill Bury, to Miss L. King, of Fulbourn.

Died.] At Hemel Hempstead, 27, the Rev. S. Grover, M.A.—At Stanstead, Miss M. A. Feilde.

Married.]

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. C. Dowse, of Peterborough, to Miss A. Odam, of Walton.—William Hanbury, esq. of Kelmarsh, to Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Spencer Stanley Chichester.—At Courteen-hall, Thomas R. Thellusson, to Maria, daughter of Sir F. Mainaghton, of Calcutta.

Died.] The Rev. Jas. Wykes, M.A. 58, rector of Haselbeech.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

The vicar of Waterbeach, Cambridge-shire, has lately set an excellent example. He has accommodated the parish with twenty acres of good land, at an easy rent, to be divided into different parcels, not exceeding an acre each, for the sole benefit of the industrious poor. A road is to run through the ground, dividing the land into two equal parts, one of which is always to be cultivated with vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbages, &c.; the other in wheat, alternately.

Married.] Mr. J. Swan, jun. to Miss A. Cook, of Jesus-lane.—Mr. Jas. Okey, to Miss E. Starmer, of Cambridge.—Mr. R. Witherby, of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss E. Hale, of Petworth.

Died.] At Cambridge, 57, Mr. G. Nicholls, greatly respected.—In Regent-street, 24, Mr. W. Mandell, scholar of St. John's College.—54, Mrs. Metcalfe.—70, Mr. Powers, Kent Staples, many years partner in the respectable firm of Hovell, Staples, and Eaden.

At Wisbech, 42, Mrs. Henson.

At Leverington, Mrs. E. Swaine, deservedly regretted.—At Harlton, Mr. J. Willson.—At Morden-hall, 35, Mr. W. Strickland.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. J. J. Fuller, to Miss Bunn.—Mr. C. Hannett, to Miss C. Scott.—Mr. J. Stanford, to Miss J. K. Smith.—Mr. Jas. Cross, to Miss S. Betts.—Mr. R. Stannard, to Miss A. Hudson: all of Norwich.—Mr. T. Martineau, jun. of Norwich, to Miss H. Bourn, of Cross-lane, near Manchester.—Mr. R. Sheppard, of Norwich, to Miss Martin, of Eastacre.—Mr. H. Brunton, of Norwich, to Miss S. Franklin, of Lynn.—Mr. J. W. Fitt, to Miss M. A. Cooper, both of Yarmouth.

Died.] At Norwich, in St Peter's, Miss M. Tasker.—74, Mrs. Day, wife of John D. esq.—In King-street, Mrs. Walker.

At Yarmouth, 73, Mrs. E. Wilkinson.—79, Mrs. H. Howard.—38, Mrs. E. Bicknell.—40, Mrs. M. Comman.—53, Mr. W. Wright.—38, Mr. R. Sadler.—65, Mrs. M. Morse.

At Lynn, 75, Mrs. Curle.—70, Mrs. Palmer.

At Shottesham, Miss J. Muskett.—At North Walsham, Mrs. E. Franklin.—At Acle, 65, Mrs. A. Neave.—At Heigham, 75, Mrs. Bone.—At Aylsham, 92, Mrs. A. Webster.—At Cromer, T. Mickleburgh,

esq.—At Dereham, 70, Richard Goddard, esq. greatly respected.

SUFFOLK.

A public dinner was lately held at Ipswich, to celebrate the memory of the late Mr. Fox, and to prosecute the cause of reform. Sir H. Bunbury in the chair. There were present Lord Huntingfield, James Macdonald, esq. M.P. T. B. Lennard, esq. M.P. Sir R. Harland, Lord Henry Fitzroy, Sir W. Middleton, &c. and upwards of 200 other gentlemen.

Married.] Mr. Tricker, to Miss Adams.—Mr. T. Spink, to Mrs. Spink.—Mr. T. Rous, to Miss Whitton: all of Bury.—Mr. R. Wright, of Bury, to Miss C. Clutton, of Laxfield.—Mr. J. Nunn, of Bury, to Miss E. Mansfield, of Colchester.—Mr. T. Stearne, to Miss S. Dallinger.—Mr. W. Cudding, to Miss C. Prentice.—Mr. E. Shalders, to Miss C. Miller: all of Ipswich.—Mr. B. Pratt, of Sudbury, to Miss P. Sparrow, of Ballingdon.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. J. Brooks, greatly respected.—Mrs. Challis.—Mrs. Steam.—Mrs. Little.

At Ipswich, 32, Mrs. E. Strutt.—Miss E. Thurston.—58, Mr. J. Welham.—Mr. R. Fuller, late of Freston.—Mrs. Simpson.

At Beccles, Miss E. Copeman.

At Barton, Miss M. M. Phillips, of Pall Mall, London.—At Exning, 70, Mr. G. Brookes, deservedly regretted.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Wing, of Colne, to Miss Rouse, of Colchester.—Mr. J. Audley, to Mrs. Bowers.—Mr. Keys, to Miss Wilkes: all of Chelmsford.—Mr. R. Church, of Chelmsford, to Miss E. Hanson, of Poplar.—Mr. T. Walford, of Braintree, to Miss S. Harrauld, of Abbeygate-street, Bury St. Edmund's.—J. E. Beale, esq. of Plaistow, to Miss E. Loxley, of Stratford Green.—Mr. J. Hailes, of Goldhanger, to Miss S. Seabrook, of Boreham.—Mr. Barratt, of Totham, to Miss Kemp, of Tolleshunt D'Arcy.

Died.] At Colchester, 66, Mrs. Gurdon, widow of the Rev. Philip G. of Assington-hall.

At Chelmsford, 69, Anne, widow of the Rev. W. Cooper.

At Harwich, 33, Mr. E. Bush.—Miss C. Thorndike, of Ipswich.

At Hadleigh, 76, Mr. E. Baynes.—At Roman Hill, Donyland, Mr. J. Mustard.

KENT.

An institution has lately been formed at Margate for the cure of cancerous and scrofulous diseases under the treatment of Mr. Whitlaw.

Married.] Mr. J. W. Davey, to Miss S. Hayward.—Mr. Thomas, to Mrs. Mould.—Mr. J. Snelling, to Mrs. Merryweather.—Mr. T. Fowler, to Miss E. Hazell.—Mr. J. Robertson, to Mrs. Pillow: all of Canterbury.—Mr. Foster, to Miss C. Collis.

Collis.—Mr. R. Atkins, to Miss E. Spice: all of Dover.—Mr. W. Ashenden, jun. to Miss Mackie, both of Chatham.—Mr. W. Corbett, of Lynsted, to Miss S. Baker, of Faversham.—Mr. E. Wood, to Miss M. Rowden, both of Whitstable.—Mr. Williams, to Miss Jones, both of Willesborough.—At Ash, Mr. H. Knight, to Miss H. Kelsey.—Francis Bradley, esq. of Gorecourt, to Mary Jane, daughter of Lord Harris.

Died.] At Canterbury, in Pound lane, Mrs. Clark.—In Northgate, 74, Mr. T. Green.—In St. Dunstan's, John Garstin, esq.—In St. Alphage-lane, at an advanced age, Mrs. Parker.

At Dover, 52, Mrs. Blake.

At Chatham, 60, Mrs. Gayting.—32, Mr. Brown.—78, Mrs. Douglas, widow of Capt. D. of Newcastle.—63, Mrs. E. Edge.

At Ramsgate, 76, Alexander Brymer, esq. of Pulteney-street, Bath.

At Sittingbourne, Mrs. M. Richardson.

At Ashford, 70, Mr. R. Woodcock.—At Smarden, 81, Mr. Jull.—At Lydd, 68, Mrs. E. Taylor.—At Marden, 31, Mr. J. Cole.—At Eltham, Miss A. Ravenhill.

SUSSEX.

Brighton and Worthing are full of the best company, and the libraries are well attended.

Married.] Mr. R. Marren, to Miss E. Terry, both of Lewes.—At Funtington, Mr. Reeves, to Miss Spencer, of Emsworth.

Died.] At Chichester, in North-street, 60, Mrs. H. Cribb.

At Brighton, Mrs. Cheeseman, regretted.—In Little East-street, Mr. Alderton.—In Middle-street, Mr. J. Jackson.

At Arundel, 96, Mrs. Broad.

At Little Hampton, 35, Mr. E. Streeter, regretted.—At Horsham, 22, Mr. James Cooper.

HAMPSHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport, lately took place, upon the distressing prospects to those towns, arising from the discharge of workmen from the dock-yard; Sir S. Spicer in the chair. A memorial to Mr. Peel, Secretary of State, was agreed to. The following is an extract:—"That the present system of reducing the number of men employed in the Naval Arsenals deplorably affects the local interests of the several sea-port towns of the kingdom, and it is with the utmost deference and respect that your memorialists represent to you, that the diminution of labour and of trade, in consequence of those reductions, necessarily raises the poor rates, already extremely oppressive, and may increase them to an alarming extent, so that few tradesmen, hitherto reputed to be what is termed respectable, may be able to contribute to their support,

or to pay so extensively to the general revenue of the country, as they have heretofore done, without bringing themselves to a similar state of indigence and misery."

Married.] Mr. H. Birch, to Miss L. Master; Mr. J. Drew, to Miss C. Shergold: all of Winchester.—Mr. Harrington, of Cherriton, to Miss Stebbington, of Colebrook-street, Winchester.—Mr. E. Landy, of Winchester, to Miss Monday, of Titchfield.—Lieut. J. Collis, R.N. to Miss M. Baker, of Shirley-lodge.

Died.] At Southampton, 78, Mrs. Fisher.—71, Mrs. Pollen.

At Winchester, 58, Miss M. Cooper, of Barnwell.—Mr. Knight.

At Portsmouth, 79, Mrs. Deane.

At Portsea, 71, Mr. M. Jones.

At Gosport, 82, Mrs. Veesev.—Mr. Napier, R.N.

At Wolverton-park, Anna, daughter of Sir Peter Pole, bart.—At Bramshot, Walter Butler, esq. of Havant.

WILTSHIRE.

A sanguinary affray, in which the most savage dispositions were betrayed by the aggressors, lately took place at Chippenham. A few young men of that town, visiting the revel held at Kingston Langley, a dispute arose between them, and some of the inhabitants of the place; these determined on revenge, and meetings were held to systematize their designs. Between thirty and forty men proceeded to Chippenham; and, aided by the darkness of the night, commenced the most brutal attacks on all they met—men, women, and children. In the issue, two men were killed, and fifty-one men, women, and children, wounded. "Such an event," says an intelligent provincial paper, "we should not have looked for out of Turkey." Some of the inhuman wretches, we are glad to state, are in custody.

Married.] Mr. Smart, of Devizes, to Mrs. Edwards, of Chippenham.—Mr. W. Pearce, of Warminster, to Miss H. Mees, of Kilminster.—Mr. S. Mundy, to Miss A. Linch, both of Bradford.

Died.] At Trowbridge, 26, Mrs. M. Deacon.

At Bradford, 74, Mrs. A. Baker.

At Warminster, Miss House.

At Colerne, the Rev. Mr. Price.

At Westbury Leigh, 78, the Rev. W. Cleft, deservedly regretted.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Instances are in constant repetition in the provincial papers of the distresses of the agricultural interest. The following is one among many in this county:—The tenant of twenty acres of land, in the parish of Week Saint Lawrence, which had for some years past been let for 50*l.* per annum, having at Lady-day last asked for a reduction of rent, and, the landlord refusing to accede, offered 10*l.* to him to take possession of the premises, which was accepted.

ed. The same land has very recently been offered to be let at 30*l.* per annum, but a tenant has not yet been found.

Married.] Mr. Edwards, to Miss S. Abbot, of St. James's-parade; Mr. T. Alderman, to Miss A. Gane: all of Bath.—Mr. J. Rossiter, of Bath, to Miss A. Cottle, of Shepton Mallet.—Mr. Smith, of Bath, to Miss E. Noble, of Weston.—At Walcot, Mr. George Lane, to Miss C. M. Wilks, of Entry-hill.

Died.] At Bath, 31, Miss Mellicent Shaw.—In Marlborough-buildings, Lieut.-gen. Gore.—In New Bond-street, 39, Mrs. S. Smith, of Chipping Norton.—John Waldon, M.D.

At Bridgewater, 84, Mr. W. Dean.

At Heath-house, 54, Mr. G. Rabbits.—At West Kingston, at an advanced age, Mrs. Knowell.—At Oakhampton-house, Mary, wife of J. Elford, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] P. N. Bastard, esq. of Stourpaine, to Miss Sarah Baynton, of Clifton.—Mr. Matthews, of Gillingham, to Miss C. Long, of Mire.

DEVONSHIRE.

A chalybeate spring of water, of excellent medicinal qualities, discovered about three years ago at the village of Ayshford, near Tiverton, has since been resorted to with eminently beneficial success in various cases of inveterate scrofula.

Married.] Mr. J. Potter, to Miss Pratt, both of Exeter.—Mr. T. Smith, of Exeter, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late R. Chamberlain, esq.—Mr. J. Chapman, R.N. to Mrs. Hine; Lieut. M'Dougall, R.N. to Mrs. Williams; Lieut. Ley, R.N. to Miss S. Smith: all of Plymouth.—Mr. J. Blake, of Honiton, to Miss C. Dyer, of Isle Abbotts.

Died.] At Plymouth, in Tamar-street, 29, Mrs. J. Parkins.—In St. Andrew's, Mrs. Hart.

At Dock, Mrs. Stephens.—26, Mr. J. Dyer, deservedly regretted.

At Barnstaple, Capt. Hill, of the 85th regt. foot.

At Sidmouth, 58, the Rev. J. Le Marchant, M.A.—Mrs. Pigeon, widow of Peter P. esq.

At Dartmouth, 78, W. Newman, esq.

At Lower Brenton Farm, Exminster, 51, Mr. John Brown.—At Stockwick, 79, Robert Hole, esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. Trehwella, of St. Erth, to Miss Harry, of St. Ives.—T. B. Rose, esq. of Padstow, to Miss Frost.—Mr. T. Walter, to Miss A. Elford, both of East Looe.—At Camberne, Mr. A. Gurney, to Miss Fanny Vivian.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mrs. Lake.—72, the Abbe de la Grizille.

At Penzance, Mrs. Mary Borlase.—58, Mr. J. Perryman.

At Camelford, 61, Mr. J. Harvey.

WALES.

The foundation-stone of a college in Cardiganshire, to be called St. David's College, was laid on the 12th of August by the Bishop of the diocese, at Lampeter, a market-town in a central situation. The King has given 1000*l.* towards the undertaking, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have also subscribed from their funds.

A petition has been agreed to by the land-owners and occupiers of the county of Pembroke, praying Parliament for a commutation of tithes, by authorising land-owners to redeem them at twenty-five years' purchase, on the same principle as the land-tax.

Married.] Mr. T. Cleaves, to Miss Meager, both of Swansea.—Mr. W. Lewis, of Swansea, to Miss Salter, of Bridgewater.—Mr. W. Watson, of Brecon, to Miss M. Baker, of Hereford.—Edward Jones, esq. of Llandovery, to Miss A. Maybery, of Brecon.—Capt. H. Davidson, of the E. I. Co.'s service, to Jane, daughter of the late Wm. Morris, esq. of Carmarthen.

Died.] At Swansea, 40, Mr. C. E. Veniss.—Miss C. Harman, late of Bristol.—In Nelson-place, 74, John Hughes, esq. late of Bon-y-mean house, regretted.

At Neath, Mrs. M. Young, highly esteemed and regretted.

At Carmarthen, 22, Mr. D. Hughes.

At Tenby, 63, Ann, widow of Robert Harvey Mallery, esq.

At Mold, Lady A. M. Wright, sister to the Earl of Coventry.—At Pont-y-Pool, 66, Walkin George, esq.

SCOTLAND.

On the 10th of August, about 11 P.M. the Hercules steam-boat, belonging to Glasgow, on her way from Greenock to Campbeltown, when off Greenock, came in contact with, and run down, a boat or wherry, filled with poor people from the Highlands, on their way to the southern districts, to labour during the harvest. Out of forty-five persons on-board the boat, only five escaped a watery grave. The steam-boat had out lights, and also a proper watch, who repeatedly hailed the wherry; but, owing to some inadvertence, or probably from not understanding English, the unfortunate boat continued her course till escape was impossible.

Married.] P. Levy, esq. of Edinburgh, to Miss A. Michael, of Swansea.—John Macpherson M'Leod, esq. of St. Kilda, to Miss C. Gregg.—Sir John Douglas, bart. of Springwood-park, Roxburghshire, to Miss H. C. Scott, of Belford.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. James Denholm, treasurer to Heriot's Hospital.—J. B. esq. solicitor for the Exchequer in Scotland.—At his house in Albany-street, the Hon. Wm. Erskine, Lord Kinneder.

At Dundee, Wm. Small, esq.

At

At Musselburgh, Martin Kilquair, M.D.
—At New Cawnmuir, Mrs. I. Robertson,
wife of John Lawson, esq. of Cairnshuir.

IRELAND.

The benevolent Committee of London have ceased their anxious labours for the melioration of the condition of the Irish poor of the South; their and other English remittances, with native exertions, and the bounties of Nature, have done away the necessity of their further efforts. A numerous body of Irish nobility and gentry have recently agreed to resolutions for the commutation of tithes.

Married.] M. B. Rutherford, esq. to Miss Jane Clarke, of Rutland-square; J. S. Sullivan, esq. of the E. I. Co.'s service, to Miss C. Stett, of Stafford-street: all of Dublin.—Wm. O'Reily, esq. of Richmond-hill, Dublin, to Miss Jane Stringer, of Augier-street, Dublin.

Died.] At Dublin, in Harcourt-street, 78, E. Hutchinson, esq.—In Prussia-street, James Ogilby, esq.

At Belfast, W. J. Whitlaw, esq.

In Galway, Capt. T. Staunton, of the 9th Vet. Battalion.

INCIDENTS ABROAD.

A fire broke out on the 11th of September in the roof of the high church of the Cathedral of St. Bavon, Ghent; it continued to spread for two hours and a half. The most precious articles have been saved.

A violent storm of thunder and lightning took place at Rouen on the 15th of

September. The lightning struck the magnificent cathedral, which continued burning till the evening, when the fire was apparently extinguished, but shortly after broke out again with redoubled fury. The flames had extended themselves over the greater part of this once splendid edifice, and the great dome fell in with a tremendous crash. Several houses in the vicinity have also been destroyed. The melted lead, which ran in torrents from the roof, rendered a near approach to the building very hazardous.

On the 18th of September a fire broke out in the new Lutheran Church at Amsterdam, on the north-east side of the Singel. The fire commenced in the loft where the plumbers had been at work, and spread so rapidly, that the church was all in flames in half an hour, and soon communicated to the neighbouring houses and warehouses, some of which being full of spirits of wine, and other inflammable substances, added to the fury of the conflagration. The whole inside of the church is destroyed, the walls only remaining. The books and papers were saved, as well as some valuable articles from the consistorial chamber. Six dwelling houses and nine warehouses are entirely or nearly destroyed. The copper which covered the cupola flew in large sheets through the air. The heat was so great, that all efforts to save the nearest houses were necessarily renounced.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The intense interest created by certain Articles in our late Numbers having occasioned an extra demand,—from which in a few days they will be out of print,—it is proposed to reprint, as separate pamphlets, at 1s. 6d. each, the Papers and Engravings relative to Water-boring and to Steam and Loco-motive Carriages. Our next Number will contain an Engraving of the mechanism at large of Mr. GRIFFITH'S Steam Carriage, and we hope, at the same time, to be able to give the results of the experiments which he intends to make in the Artillery Ground, London. Some Correspondents, who have put us to the expense of Postage, to enquire about the engraved specimen of Mr. O'CONNER'S Chronicles, are informed that it was given with the last Supplementary Number,—the non-receipt of which has arisen from the inadvertency of their Booksellers. The same Number contained the most piquant passages of O'MEARA'S "Voice from St. Helena," and we mention this circumstance for the information of Foreigners, who are unable to procure the work itself. The Engraving given in the present Number will, to Mechanics and Engineers, be not less interesting than others contained in our late Numbers have been to the Public at large.

We have received some Communications relative to a Grape-forcing Scheme, to a new Taming Project, and to the specimen of a supposed Mermaid just brought to London,—of which latter a notice has appeared in a former Number; but they have reached us too late to enable us to satisfy ourselves in regard to their claims to the attention of our Readers. Some Papers on the New Marriage Act, on Capital Punishment, and other Communications, received since the 5th of the Month, will appear in our next Number.

The publication of eight other Houses and Relics of Eminent Men enable us to complete another Number on fine paper,—which, together with the former, may be had at three shillings each.